

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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SECRETARY HAIG'S REMARKS ON SALT II REPORTED

LD151008 Moscow TASS in English 0535 GMT 15 Jul 81

[By TASS correspondents Vladimir Reshetilov and Gennadiy Shishlin]

[Text] New York, 15 Jul, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig spoke yesterday before the Foreign Policy Association. The speech was publicized in advance as the Reagan administration's response to strong criticism for its militaristic approach to international affairs and unwillingness to hold arms control talks with the Soviet Union. The association's special report, distributed for the press, stresses that the overwhelming majority of Americans, who study and discuss foreign policy questions reject the proposal that the United States should abandon the policy of detente in its relations with the Soviet Union, and that less than 10 percent of those polled on this issue favoured abandoning detente and the SALT II treaty.

The newspaper New York TIMES wrote before Alexander Haig's speech that the leaders of the West European states are insisting that the Reagan administration moderate its militaristic polemics. It forecast that Haig in his speech at the Foreign Policy Association would dwell on questions which give cause for concern to Europeans.

It was precisely to this aim--to calm down indignant public opinion in Western Europe and impose on it new American nuclear missiles and escalation of the arms race--that the speech by the U.S. secretary of state was subordinated. "The charge that we are not interested in arms control or that we have cut off communications with the Soviets on these issues is simply not true" he claimed. Referring to the concern mounting in Western Europe and the United States over the growing nuclear menace to mankind, he said: "We are living in an age when man has conceived the means of his own destruction." Haig asserted that President Reagan "understands the dangers of unchecked nuclear arms" and that "he shares the universal aspiration for a more secure and peaceful world."

Haig proceeded "despite the extraordinary efforts at arms control during the seventies, the world is a less secure place than it was ten years ago." Haig tries to put the blame for that on the Soviet Union, claiming that this was the result of Moscow's strategic build-up. "It is well-known to the whole world that the 'arms control efforts' were crowned in June 1979 by the signing of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) and that it was Washington, not Moscow, which refused to ratify it, launched a new round of the arms race and heightened world tensions.

The U.S. secretary of state pretended that such a treaty never existed. His further remarks, however, make it clear that the SALT II treaty does not suit the Reagan administration chiefly because underlying it is the only realistic principle of ensuring equal security for both sides. Instead, he put forward his own, as he described it, "realistic set of principles to guide a more effective approach to arms control." One can judge how "realistic" these principles are by the fact that top priority is given to the absurd condition that "arms control should complement military programmes." As if making a joke of commonsense, he even claimed that to give priority to arms control would mean to put the cart before the horse. "We will work for agreements," he said, "that make world peace more secure by reinforcing deterrence," in other words, by nuclear build-up.

Haig again put forward the principle of the so-called "linkage," totally unacceptable in relations between sovereign states, in questions of arms control. He said that progress in this area would depend on "Soviet conduct" world-wide.

The U.S. secretary of state promised that the Washington administration "will seek arms control agreements that include effective means of verification and mechanisms for securing compliance." He claimed that the "critical obstacle in virtually every area of arms control in the 1970's was Soviet unwillingness to accept verification measures."

It is a fact, however, that the Soviet-American SALT II treaty provides for clear and strict verification measures. It is also well known that it is Washington which, having discarded the SALT II treaty, concentrates its efforts to develop such new types of nuclear weaponry which either greatly complicate or rule out the possibility of establishing a system of effective verification and control of compliance with any agreement in this area. Obviously trying to lay the blame at somebody else's door, Alexander Haig was not ashamed to rake up the trite fabrications, refuted more than once, about the Soviet Union's use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan and about the development of biological weapons in Sverdlovsk.

Speaking about the U.S. plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the cause of particular concern to the peoples there, Alexander Haig vaguely promised that "by the end of the year the United States will be embarked upon a new arms control endeavour."

Haig needed these empty promises in order to put pressure once again on the U.S. allies and compel them to be reconciled to the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. He made it clear to his NATO partners that in any event what the United States expects from them is not reduction but growth of armaments. He stressed that if accord was reached on the reduction of nuclear forces in Europe, it would be necessary to reinforce conventional armaments.

The U.S. secretary of state made a hypocritical appeal to the Soviet Union to agree during the Madrid meeting to spread confidence building measures in the military field to Soviet territory as far as the Urals. It is well known that the Soviet Union advanced an important proposal at the 26th CPSU Congress about its readiness to spread such measures to the entire European part of the USSR--on condition of a corresponding expansion of confidence building measures on the part of the Western states. If the Washington administration took seriously the implementation of this important initiative, it should make its own concrete contribution to the solution of this problem instead of making such "calls" upon the Soviet Union.

The speech by the U.S. secretary of state, designed to whitewash the present aggressive course of Washington administration, showed once again that the United States continues the adventurous policy for instigating the arms race and aggravating the international situation, ignoring criticism from its allies and disregarding world public opinion.

This was emphasised by a mass demonstration held under the slogan "Down With the Arms Race" during Haig's speech.

VASILYEV: U.S. BUILDING UP SEA-BASED MISSILES

LD141425 Moscow in English to North America 2330 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Military observer Aleskey Vasilyev commentary]

[Text] The Pentagon is spreading the arms race to sea-based strategic arms. This is probably the area where the key tendencies in the U.S. administration's course for superiority can be seen best. And what makes it ever more dangerous is that the Pentagon is trying to increase the number of warheads and the accuracy of missiles, or in other words, to strengthen its first-strike potential.

Let's take, for example, the plans to modernize the submarine fleet. The existing subs of the Lafayette type, each carrying 16 missiles, are being replaced by Ohio vessels with 24 launchers each. Strategic arms are infiltrating areas previously free of them. Thus, for example, the plans to equip the first four Aegis cruisers and probably the other 16 ships of this type with units for launching Tomahawk cruise missiles, 122 missiles per ship. This amounts to over 2,000 additional nuclear warheads; each of them has 10-15 times the power of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

The development of the U.S. seabased strategic nuclear force cannot be explained by means to contain an enemy, since this force increasingly assumes the features of armaments designed for delivering a first strike. Rear Adm Powell Carter, who is in charge of nuclear arms works in the navy, has made an interesting admission. When fired at protected targets, such as missile silos and control posts, modernized Trident II's show two or three times better performance than Trident I's. The replacement of Poseidon missiles on Lafayette submarines with twice as accurate Trident I missiles also serves to make these weapons more effective against an enemy's protected targets, that is, for delivering a first strike.

Understandably the world public is alarmed by the U.S. administration's moves to build up its strategic arms in quantity and quality. The Soviet Union has more than once called for restraint in strategic armaments, and advanced concrete proposals in this field. Some time ago the Soviet Union proposed banning, in a simultaneous move, the Trident missile system and the corresponding Soviet system. Yet the American side turned down that proposal. As a result of such a negative approach on the part of the United States, the armed forces of both countries have obtained new systems of lethal weapons.

At the congress of its Communist Party earlier this year the Soviet Union expressed preparedness for a reciprocal limitation of new submarines of the Ohio type. Simultaneously the Soviet Union said it was ready to reach agreement on banning modernization of existing ballistic missiles for such subs and also the manufacture of new ones. Four and a 1/2 months have passed since the Soviet Union came out with this peaceful initiative which indicates a concrete way to curb the arms race, yet it remains unanswered. Instead, the United States is building arms on a scale which would be hard to reduce even if the future administration chooses to do this.

The United States is equipping its armed forces with weapons which are hard to verify. Among these are a wide choice of cruise missiles; there are missiles with nuclear warheads, 700-miles range and 1,350-miles range, and all of them can reach Soviet territory from the sea. Cruise missiles do great harm to the process of nuclear arms limitation, not only because they are small and consequently difficult to control but also because they can secretly be stored and quickly reloaded. The launchers for Aegis cruisers for one have fast reload devices. In other words, the Pentagon is making deliberate efforts to torpedo the process of arms limitation,

As far as the Soviet position is concerned, it is invariable and clear: The USSR is ready to conduct talks on limiting any weapons, and it feels that such talks should be started as soon as possible.

SOVIET-U.S. COMMISSION ENDS SESSION IN GENEVA

PM150737 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Geneva, 8 Jul, TASS--The session of the Soviet-U.S. standing consultative commission created in 1972 to promote the implementation of the goals and provisions of the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and the interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms concluded between the USSR and the United States on 26 May 1972 and the agreement on measures to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war concluded between the two countries on 30 September 1971 ended here today.

BULGARIA'S LUKANOV VIEWS CEMA DEVELOPMENT

PM141437 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Jul 81 p 3

[TASS correspondent A. Stroganov interview with A. Lukanov, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers: "New Horizons"]

[Text] The 35th CEMA Session began work today. At the request of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, TASS correspondent A. Stroganov met with A. Lukanov, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and asked him to answer a number of questions.

[Question] What role does economic cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries play for Bulgaria? And what are the most characteristic features of this cooperation?

[Answer] Economic cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries is of vital importance to us. Bulgaria is a small country. Its available natural resources no longer satisfy the increased requirements. Therefore we can ensure the economy's normal development only on the basis of stable sources which satisfy the needs of the national economy, as well as through guaranteed sales of our products on foreign markets. These problems can be solved only in cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries. Approximately 75 percent of our trade turnover is conducted with them. We meet the greater part of our requirements for imports of oil, natural gas, coal, timber and iron ore by means of deliveries from the USSR. We obtain highly productive modern equipment and transportation facilities from the USSR and other socialist countries. For our part we export the bulk of our industrial and agricultural output to CEMA markets.

[Question] How do you evaluate the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration?

[Answer] We believe that this first decade of realizing the comprehensive program may boldly be described as the most fruitful decade in CEMA history. It is difficult today to picture the tremendous successes of real socialism both in the sphere of internal socio-economic development and in the international arena without the activity mounted within CEMA on the basis of the comprehensive program.

As a result, over the past decade the CEMA countries have developed at a pace twice that of developed capitalist states, and Bulgaria has doubled its economic potential, or, as Comrade T. Zhivkov figuratively put it, in 10 years we have built one more new Bulgaria.

[Question] How are the long-term targeted cooperation programs being realized? And what, in your opinion, are the prospects for the CEMA countries' cooperation in the current decade?

[Answer] Work on realizing the long-term targeted cooperation programs is proceeding successfully. Very important common problems in the spheres of energy, extraction of raw materials, agriculture, the food industry, machine building, electronics and the development of transportation are being jointly resolved on the basis of these programs.

The summit meeting on questions of economic cooperation among the CEMA countries, which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proposed holding at the 26th CPSU Congress, will be of particularly great significance for further improving cooperation and integration.

PRAVDA REVIEWS CEMA MEETING, ATLANTIC SOLIDARITY

PM150732 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 81 p 4

[Boris Kotov "International Review"]

[Text] Progressive Development

The decisive front in the competition between socialism and capitalism, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, lies in the sphere of the economy and economic policy. "What the socialist countries have done in economic development and in improving people's living standard is a whole epoch," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said from the platform of the congress.

It is known that the last few years have not been the most favorable for the national economies of a number of socialist states. All the same, it is a fact that economic growth rates for the members of CEMA, which now unites 10 socialist community states, were almost double those of the developed capitalist countries over the past decade.

The CEMA members constitute the world's most dynamically developing group of countries. The overall volume of their national income in 1980 was 66 percent more than in 1970, and gross industrial output was 84 percent more.

These figures are cited in the communique published Tuesday on the 35th CEMA Session, which took place in Sofia. In the course of the session's work important practical measures to develop cooperation were outlined--measures which will promote the implementation of the decisions of the fraternal parties' congress on putting the economies of the CEMA countries on the path of intensification, accelerating scientific and technical progress and increasing the efficiency of socialist production with a view to further increasing the peoples' prosperity. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers approved the activity of the USSR delegation at the 35th CEMA Session and instructed competent Soviet organs to elaborate and implement measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the Soviet Union's commitments arising out of the session's decisions.

The talks in Sofia between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, were also in the mainstream of the further development of fruitful cooperation among the socialist countries.

A broad international response was aroused by the Soviet-Polish joint communique published 6 July, which sums up the results of the friendly visit to Poland by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. "The USSR and Poland," the document says, in particular, "reassert their inexorable determination to strengthen the fraternal countries' unity and cohesion."

A great event in the life of the entire socialist community was the celebration of the jubilee of the Mongolian people's revolution, whose 60th anniversary was on 11 July. Taking part in the celebration in Ulaanbaatar was a Soviet party and government delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The world of real socialism lives a full, intense, creative, constructive life and shows mankind a historically unprecedented type of relations between states--relations which are really just, equal and fraternal.

Solidarity Inside Out

How much ink the bourgeois scribblers have wasted on praising the notorious "Atlantic solidarity!" Yet real life mocks them bitterly for the umpteenth time. The contradictions between imperialists, which are an essential feature of the part of the world where capital rules, have now flared up with new vigor.

"The American Empire Challenges Europe"; "The War of Interest Rates"; "The United States Exports Recession and Unemployment"--these alarming headlines can be seen these days in West European newspapers and magazines. They reflect the increase in acute dissatisfaction in West European countries with the Reagan administration's attempts to lead the American economy out of the crisis shocks and to increase military might, largely at the expense of its closest allies.

Yesterday it was the agreement imposed by Washington on Japan on limiting the export of Japanese cars to the United States, which in effect channeled an additional powerful stream of cheap Japanese output into West European markets. Today severe blows are being inflicted on the economies of the friends and competitors by the "anticrisis" measures being implemented by the American administration in the fiscal and currency sphere.

Indeed, seeking to curb the country's raging inflation, cut the money supply and strengthen the dollar's international positions, the U.S. Government resorted some time ago to Draconian measures to toughen its credit policy. An unjustifiably high bank interest rate of over 20 percent was introduced. Washington's attitude toward the possible pernicious international consequences of this step was, according to the Italian newspaper LA REPUBBLICA, one of "callous indifference."

It did not take long for these consequences to make themselves felt. An intensive flow of capital began from Europe, with its "cheap" credits, to the United States, where credits became excessively "heavy." The "pursuit of the dollar" which began in West European countries led to a fantastically rapid increase in its rate of exchange and a profound fall in the values of national currencies. According to Common Market experts, in recent months the dollar has risen by 35-42 percent in relation to the EEC countries' currencies!

As the finance ministers of the Common Market countries noted in Brussels 5 July with "serious concern," this has given rise in Western Europe to a "severe wave of import price rises similar to that caused by the oil shock" of the mid-seventies. If you take into account the fact that the countries of the West European "ten" purchase considerably more goods from the United States than they sell to it and that the category of "increasingly costly imports" includes the oil they import, which has to be paid for in dollars which have shot up in price, it becomes clear what colossal losses they are suffering.

France alone has lost more than \$4 billion of its currency reserves in the last 4 months, thanks to Washington. In Italy, in the first 5 months of the current year currency reserves fell by \$5.5 billion.

The American policy of high interest rates virtually negates the West European countries' efforts aimed at improving the economy, which is going through difficult times. It undermines possibilities for the necessary capital investments, and this entails only a further aggravation of the economic recession and increased unemployment. Yet the difficulties are great enough without that.

"The FRG's present economic situation is more serious than in 1975, immediately after the significant increase in oil prices"--this assessment by leading West German economic experts was cited by the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU newspaper for 7 July. The production recession continues in France. Last April alone production fell by 1.6 percent. For 2 years in succession industrial production and gross national product in Britain have been falling. Britain's economy, THE FINANCIAL TIMES writes, has "almost reached the bottom of its recession."

Unemployment has become a real scourge for millions of West European working people. Even according to official data there are now 8.5 million "redundant people" in the Common Market countries. That is nearly 1.5 million more than a year ago.

Acute social tragedies are developing against the background of mass unemployment, as can be seen from Britain's example. Unemployment was one of the main causes, alongside racial discrimination, of the bloody street disorders which this week swept through working class suburbs of Liverpool, London and Manchester.

On the other side of the ocean, observing all these economic disorders and social troubles among their West European partners, they do not give a damn, confining themselves only to noting dispassionately: "Everywhere in Western Europe politicians have now focused their attention on their countries' growing economic troubles" (Washington POST, 7 July). But these politicians have not simply "focused their attention," they are expressing indignation and protesting.

French President F. Mitterrand, in an interview for LE MONDE the other day, described as unacceptable the U.S. use of raised interest rates, which is having a pernicious effect on the West European countries' economic situation. And according to the newspaper LE MATIN the French head of state believes that Washington is implementing a "cynical and selfish policy" with regard to Western Europe. New Italian Prime Minister G. Spadolini, expounding the government program in the Senate on 7 July, also named the "destablizing U.S. policy aimed at increasing the dollar exchange rate" as one of the reasons for the economic difficulties of West European countries, including Italy.

Many people in Western Europe believe that an attempt should be made to make the Americans see reason at the summit conference of the "big seven"--the leading states of the capitalist world--which opens in Ottawa in a few days' time. However, such experienced politicians as, say, FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt are very pessimistic about this matter. Schmidt, for instance, believes, according to DPA, that the Ottawa conference "will not lead to great changes in the American policy of high interest rates."

Evidently the chancellor is not saying that without reason. The habits of the present "sovereign" across the ocean are already sufficiently well known in Western Europe. By cracking the whip of the "Soviet military threat" over the heads of its Atlantic "vassals" once again, Washington believes, it will not be difficult to put them all in their place in Ottawa. Obviously this is what American observer J. Kraft had in mind the other day when he wrote: "The administration could disarm its European critics, particularly if the President is quick to formulate an agreed stance on the question of the attitude toward the Russians."

So that is it" The "Russian bear" has proved useful again.

As for the essence of this "agreed stance" being imposed on Western Europe for the sake of the inside-out "Atlantic solidarity," there is no need to make guesses. In its reckless striving for world hegemony, the Reagan administration, trampling its own allies underfoot, is continuing to move toward dangerous confrontation with the world of socialism, and this could bring mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

The Will of Millions

Yes, people across the ocean are openly, cynically talking about the acceptability of nuclear war. Not a day goes by without U.S. officials using "cold war" invective against the USSR. We are faced with actions and statements specially calculated to poison the international atmosphere.

Thus the intensity of the world situation is becoming increasingly dangerous. Only one conclusion can be drawn: It is necessary now, today, to do everything possible to bear the way to those with a predilection for unlimited arms and military adventures.

Reports coming in from all corners of the earth speak of how active opposition to the aggressive U.S. and NATO course is increasing from day to day in the broadest, most diverse public circles. The developing antiwar movement is drawing in millions more people all the time. It is characterized by a sociopolitical base which has now become appreciably broader. In a number of West European countries in recent months, this movement has taken on a scope probably without precedent in the entire postwar period. Here is an account of just the last few days.

In Brussels representatives of the public from 15 socialist and capitalist countries took part in a session of the extended Secretariat of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation. They approved the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world and adopted a plan of action to mobilize the public in support of success at the Madrid meeting.

The USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal was assessed as a document of great importance by the WFTU General Council session which has just ended in Budapest. It adopted, for its part, an appeal on questions of the struggle for peace and disarmament to all working people in trade unions.

A collection of signatures has been launched in the West Germany's Hessen Land for an appeal entitled "Doctors Against Nuclear Missiles." The document contains an appeal to the FRG Government to refuse to fulfill the NATO decision on the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. Bremen and other FRG cities cordially greeted the participants in the "Peace March '81", which is traveling the roads of Europe from Copenhagen to Paris. France's National Peace Council has appealed for the immediate commencement of talks on nuclear missiles in Europe. "Public opinion," it says, "can swing the balance in favor of disarmament and peace."

During a special television program in Britain, "The Politics of the Bomb," well-known British politicians and public figures resolutely condemned the plan being imposed by Washington for turning Western Europe into a launchpad for the new American nuclear missiles. Active mass antiwar demonstrations have taken place this week in Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Japan and many other countries. Growing resistance to the imperialist circles' aggressive course is being observed even in the United States.

Soviet people are making a worthy contribution to the efforts of the international anti-war public. In our country as well as abroad, the report that the committee "Doctors Against Nuclear War" was formed on 8 July by a decision of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Presidium has been greeted with satisfaction. The peoples' will is clear and inflexible--to preserve peace and not permit the irremediable to happen. This is the aim of all the foreign policy efforts of our party and the Soviet state, the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward since the congress. That is why we have every reason to look to the future with optimism.

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA

LD141720 TASS International Service in Russian 1339 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] New York, 14 Jul (TASS)--The so-called "International Conference on Kampuchea" convened in accordance with a scenario produced in Washington and Beijing, with the aim of directly interfering in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has opened here; this provocative action was taken under the UN flag.

The attitude of the world public to the anti-Kampuchean farce is indicated by the fact that the idea of convening such a conference was categorically rejected by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the dozens of developing states including India, Ghana, Jordan, the Congo, Nicaragua, Syria and many others, not to mention the socialist countries, refused to take part.

But even among those states which under pressure from the United States and China have sent their representatives to the conference, far from all side with the schemes of the Washington imperialists and Beijing hegemonists. This is shown in particular by the speeches of the representatives of Sweden and Indonesia, who primarily stressed the impermissibility of restoring in Kampuchea the bloody Pol Pot regime, which was guilty of annihilating 3 million Khmers.

It is revealing the when Ieng-Sary--hangman of the Kampuchean people for whom the U.S. State Department hospitably opened its doors--ascended the platform, many participants in the conference left the hall as a sign of protest.

The speech by A. Haig, U.S. secretary of state, left no doubt that official Washington has not given up its plans to knock together a "united front of emigre rabble thrown out of Kampuchea by the risen people. At the same time it was clear from the secretary of state's speech that the United States wants at all costs to "have its revenge" for the ignominious failure of its Vietnam adventure and to "punish" the peoples of the countries of Indochina. On the same note was the speech by Han Nianlong, deputy foreign minister of the PRC, who poured torrents of run-of-the-mill Maoist slanderous fabrications at the USSR and SRV.

The American-Chinese schemes aimed at trying the community of nations to their criminal provocative activities against the peoples of Indochina are arousing indignation both in UN circles and among the American public. The committee of solidarity with Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos has sent a protest statement to all the participants in the conference. We believe that the conference is a direct interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, it stresses.

We fully support the Heng Samrin government, the document goes on. The conference is clearly aimed at ignoring the results of the free and democratic elections just held in the country. This amounts to yet another attempt by the United States and China to destabilize the situation in Indochina and to put the bloody genocidal clique back in power in Phnom Penh.

Kornilov Comment

LD141350 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: Do you remember an old oriental parable about the thief who tried to evade suspicion by shouting louder than anyone else: "Hold that thief"? This parable comes to one's mind when reading a statement by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig at the so-called "conference on Kampuchea" which opened in New York on July 13. It is no secret that the most difficult and tragic pages in Kampuchea's modern history are directly linked with the machinations of U.S. imperialism, which, seeking to alter developments in the world in its favour, grossly interfered and continues to interfere in the affairs of that sovereign country and repeatedly tried to force the Kampuchean people to their knees. Washington connived with Beijing's attempts to make out of Kampuchea a field for Maoist experiments which turned into open genocide against the Kampuchean people bringing death to three million Kampucheans. Now Alexander Haig, declaring at the rostrum of the "conference" for Kampuchea's national identity" and calling for the restoration of its "sovereignty", launches a barrage of absurd and provocative fabrications against Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

U.S. imperialist circles, as open enemies of Kampuchea, try to establish against it some sort of "united front" composed of remnants of the Pol Pot gangs and reactionary bands of all hues. They increase pressure on Kampuchea's allies Vietnam and Laos. Therefore their claims to be a "friend" of Kampuchea and its unbidden "guardian" attest, to put it mildly, to Washington's hypocrisy. The developments, however, are turning into an ugly political grotesque when Secretary of State Haig imposes his "friendship" on Kampuchea. It must be recalled that this gentleman, who was a commander in the American army operating in South Vietnam, called for barbaric bombing raids on the districts of Hanoi and Haiphong.

In 1969 Haig was one of the organisers of the secret operations "breakfast" and "menu" which provided for a series of secret bombings of sovereign Cambodia. It was Haig who formulated during his recent trip to Beijing the details of the American-Chinese collusion against the People's Republic of Kampuchea which defended its freedom and returned to the fraternal family of the independent states of Indochina.

And now this general in civilian clothes, who not so long ago changed his NATO uniform for a diplomat's suit, talks about some mythical "foreign interference" in Kampuchea's affairs and, posing as a moralist, tries to present himself as a "champion for the independence" of the Kampuchean people.

The world community justly believes that the anti-Kampuchean farce staged in New York under the auspices of the United States and Beijing, which is advertized as an "international conference", is designed to serve only one goal--to cover up the hostile anti-Kampuchean actions of American imperialists and their Beijing partners.

PRAVDA Denounces Conference

PM141117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by V. Skvortsov: "Counter to Sanity"]

[Text] What guides politicians who decide to discuss the problems of a third country which has its own constitution, a supreme organ of state power elected by the people and a lawful government appointed by that organ? There can only be one answer: Anything but good will! After all, it is a case of infringing on state sovereignty and encroaching on one of the most fundamental bases of present-day international relations. However, that is precisely what the organizers of the so-called "conference on Kampuchea" scheduled for 13 July intend to engage in.

The idea of the conference was born in the corridors of the U.S. and Chinese foreign policy departments when they had scarcely recovered from the shock caused by the collapse of the Pol Pot clique in Phnom Penh a little over 2 years ago. Washington and Beijing prepared the "conference" at the same time as they were cobbling together a "united front" of emigre rabble expelled from Kampuchea by the rebelling people. The details of the U.S.-Chinese collusion against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which has returned to the fraternal family of Indochinese states defending their independence and which is building its future in accordance with the people's national aspirations, were definitively formulated during U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's recent visit to Beijing. The arming of reactionary gangs of all stripes operating on Thai territory against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the stepping up of political, economic and, if necessary, military pressure on the republic's allies Vietnam and Laos, and attempts to draw their immediate neighbors in Southeast Asia into the orbit of hostile actions against the Indochinese countries--these are the imperialists' and hegemonists' tactics.

However, despite their intrigues, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, with the support of the fraternal socialist countries and primarily Vietnam and the Soviet Union, is staunchly defending its sovereignty, overcoming the legacy of foreign rule and the Maoist experiments, and marching confidently along the path of building the foundations of socialism. Its international prestige is growing, and its foreign ties are strengthening and developing. There is only one thing left for Washington and Beijing: to exaggerate noisily in the international arena the "Kampuchean problem" which has already been eliminated by the Kampuchean people themselves.

Since the notorious idea of the "conference on Kampuchea" was put forward, the concealing plaster designed to lend it the semblance of an initiative coming not from the United States and China but from the ASEAN countries--Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines--has had time to break off it. It was immediately obvious to everyone even remotely acquainted with the development of interstate relations in this region that the demand to hold a "conference on Kampuchea" figured most frequently in speeches by people who were in no way ASEAN diplomats but primarily U.S., Chinese and Japanese spokesmen.

An official UN apparatus spokesman has announced that the total number of states which have agreed to attend the "conference" has reached 60.

That is half the number of countries whose delegates the United States and PRC succeeded in persuading to vote at the UN General Assembly in October 1980, for the Pol Pot representative to remain in the assembly. In addition, this is a clear minority among the UN membership, which now numbers 152 states.

Thus, whatever the initiators of interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea may have wanted, for forthcoming debate in New York can in no way be called a "UN conference." Indeed, the very makeup of those taking part in the forthcoming show on 13 July speaks for itself. Only a few African and Latin American countries and very few of the states belonging to the Nonaligned Movement will be represented. To judge by those scheduled to speak, the main role will be played by the Pol Pot representative and by delegates from the United States, China and Japan. The impression is that the preeminent forces among the 60 countries taking part in the "conference" in New York are those which intend to use it either to implement their own hegemonist course or, like Israel, for obviously provocative purposes, and those who have given in to pressure from the assemblage's organizers.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea, SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic categorically reject the idea of convening a so-called "international conference on Kampuchea." This is stated in a joint statement by the foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic issued in New York as an official document of the UN General Assembly and Security Council. Such a "conference," the statement emphasizes, would be a flagrant infringement of Democratic Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty. This stance adopted by the countries of Indochina is resolutely supported by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

It is characteristic that public opinion in the Southeast Asian countries, which is highly sensitive to any attempts to encroach on national independence and state sovereignty, does not in fact go along with the idea of an anti-Kampuchean farce organized by Washington and Beijing. The press and statements by a number of parliamentarians in the Southeast Asian countries are voicing the legitimate fear that the ASEAN "joint proposal" for "an international peace-keeping force" to be sent to Kampuchea, which is expected to be made at the "conference," will set a dangerous precedent. Its implementation would mean that this "force" would to all intents and purposes be invading a sovereign country. As (Kalid Mavardi), member of the Indonesian Parliament's Commission on Foreign Affairs, Defense and Security, said in an interview the other day with the Jakarta newspaper PELITA, "a conference on Kampuchea" would be contrary to the traditions which have developed in Asia of resolving regional issues by talks between the Asian countries themselves.

A realistic and acceptable basis for settling the problems over Indochina exists. It was reiterated in the statement by the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at their conference in Phnom Penh in June. The Indochina countries reaffirmed their willingness to sign bilateral nonaggression treaties with China. They propose that the ASEAN members sit down at the same table with them for talks at a regional conference aimed at settling all contentious issues and ensuring peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia. They also propose inviting observers from other countries as well as the UN secretary general. If for some reason ASEAN is unwilling to participate in a regional conference, the Indochina states propose that multilateral consultations be held on the broadest possible range of issues.

It is in this way, the way of dialogue between the countries in the region itself, rather than by confrontation, that a solution to the problems on which peace and security in Southeast Asia depend may be found. This is dictated by commonsense and the interests of all peoples of a vast region which is an object of desire and a target for interference by Beijing hegemonism and U.S. imperialism.

HAIG ASSURES RESUMPTION OF MISSILE TALKS IN NOV

LD142130 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] In a major speech in New York the American State Secretary Alexander Haig made it clear that the present administration prefers building up military might to holding disarmament talks. In an attempt to repel criticism by many countries at the U.S. policy of shelving negotiations with the Soviet Union, Secretary Haig assured that the United States aims at resuming talks on nuclear missiles in Europe in mid-November. On strategic arms limitation talks he gave no deadline whatsoever. The Soviet national daily PRAVDA says the U.S. administration deliberately suspended the SALT process to (?drive up) arms without hindrance.

DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBERGER ISSUES 'CALL TO WAR'

LD150938 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 15 Jul 81

[TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov report]

[Text] Washington, 15 Jul, TASS--U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger made yesterday an inflammatory speech that can be qualified only as a call to war. Speaking at a national conference on security, held at the National Defence Institute in Fort McNair (Virginia), he said that there existed many opportunities for direct confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States and that there was no guarantee that the existing nuclear balance could avert a major conventional war. The United States, the Pentagon chief said, should recognize the possibility that this war might be fought in many theatres of operations or, in other words, on a global scale. As usual, the U.S. defence secretary spoke of the "Soviet military menace" allegedly hanging over the United States and accused the Soviet Union of "aggressive activity" all over the world.

On the other hand, Caspar Weinberger tried to picture the United States as a "defender of freedom" despite the fact that its policy poses a real threat to world peace and that the United States has launched a global arms race under the pretext of protecting its "vital interests." America intended to be strong and firm, he stressed, adding that this was precisely the aim of the Reagan administration in building up the military might of the United States. By these words the American defence secretary indirectly admitted the indisputable fact that it is the United States, and not the Soviet Union, that has started the arms race which is endangering the whole of mankind. As is known, Washington does not hurry to begin talks on the limitation of the arms race.

Caspar Weinberger said he did not accept the argument that the very talk of the possibility of a nuclear conflict made it more probable. But his speech, like statements by other high-ranking spokesmen of the U.S. administration, and Washington's concrete militarist actions indicate that Washington does not rule out the possibility of such a conflict and is conditioning American public opinion for it.

PRAVDA HITS ROWNY FOR 'HAWKISH PHILOSOPHY'

PM141137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 81 p 5

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov report: "Another Fox in the Chicken House..."]

[Text] Washington, 11 Jul--The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been discussing the candidacy of retired Gen E. Rowny for the post of special representative and head of the U.S. delegation at arms control and disarmament talks.

When it was the turn of Democratic Senator C. Pell to express his opinion, he stated that Rowny's stance is "a recipe for the arms race, rather than for achieving arms control."

Indeed, the hearings held over the last 2 days in the Senate committee in connection with Rowny's appointment have confirmed the Republican administration's desire to avoid resolving the vitally important problem of curbing the arms race on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security of the sides. It is characteristic that, like the statements of E. Rostow, appointed not long before to the post of director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Rowny's speech boiled down essentially to one thing: Before beginning talks with the Soviet Union, he said, it is necessary to step up U.S. military preparations as much as possible so as to be able to impose terms "from a position of strength."

Rowny's hawkish philosophy is nothing new. He is well known as one of the initiators of the campaign against the ratification of the SALT II treaty. Concern and pessimism in connection with Rowny's appointment have also been expressed in the committee by representatives of a number of American public organizations. Thus T. Hoopes, who held an important post in the Pentagon during the years of L. Johnson's presidency and is now chairman of the Committee for National Security, told the senators that Rowny's appointment promises the United States nothing good, since in Rowny's view "the only way to achieve a satisfactory arms control agreement is to gain the upper hand over the Soviet Union in the arms race. This stance, J. Stone, chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, noted in his turn, "bars the way to arms control" before talks even start.

(J. Isaak), a representative of the organization "for a habitable world," objected sharply to Rowny's appointment, recalling that Rowny and Rostow are two of a kind, he stated that the general's candidacy is "yet another example of President Reagan's appointing a fox to guard the chicken house."

MOSCOW RPP SCORES ANTI-ARAB ACTIVITIES OF PRC

LD142142 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The emergence of the grave signs of the anti-Arab policy of the Chinese leadership are on the increase in the Middle East. Naturally Beijing is playing down this policy. Chinese newspapers publish many statements and assurances about China's firm support to the just cause of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples and their legitimate struggle against the Israeli aggressors. However all of this is just mere words. Only 2 years ago Beijing publicly welcomed the so-called peace treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv and which was hatched up under the auspices of Washington and its schemes. Ever since that time cooperation has been expanding constantly between China and the Egyptian regime, and active exchanges of high-level delegations between the two countries have been taking place. The Egyptian foreign minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, intends to visit Beijing. The EGYPTIAN GAZETTE said that he intends to discuss with Chinese leaders topics connected with the formation of the so-called multinational forces in Sinai. As we see, Beijing now wants to play the role of an adviser on matters of peace, in the American style, in the Middle East. In this way the Chinese leaders are helping American imperialism in its attempts to subjugate the Arab world to it.

Beijing is doing its utmost to help American imperialism to conceal the true essence of its policy. Chinese diplomacy is not just interested in Cairo alone. Beijing's leaders have been flirting with the regime of Sultan Qabus in Oman for a long time. There is no doubt that what tempts the Chinese is the fact that this anti-people regime, which is propped up by the bayonets of the mercenaries, had proved since a long time ago that it is an obedient tool in the hands of imperialism in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. Any Chinese envoy who tours the Middle East must pass through Muscat, while at the same time and in their turn the messengers of the sultan are constant guests of the Chinese capital. Some time ago Beijing welcomed with obvious pleasure the Omani Minister [Foreign Ministry Under Secretary] al-Alawi with whom the Chinese leaders, according to XINHUA, conducted fruitful friendly talks. It is common knowledge that the stand of treachery, which Beijing has taken toward the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, is the basis of this friendship. If facts are analyzed as they should be, then Beijing's support to the struggle of reaction against the progressive regimes and the national liberation movements in the Gulf region is a logical continuity of such treachery.

The Beirut AD-DUNYA pointed out that the Chinese are even actively supporting the Omani-based organizations and blocs which oppose the government of Democratic Yemen. The paper said that the Chinese side is participating in the building of camps in Oman where terrorists will be trained in acts of sabotage against Democratic Yemen. The gangsters here received a large consignment of Chinese weapons. AD-DUNYA also pointed out that this assistance is being given by China in accordance with a special agreement which Beijing had concluded with the Qabus regime last October. Naturally the policy of the Chinese leaders has led to cooperation with Tel Aviv. In addition to American and Western European papers, Arab papers are writing more about the contacts and the secret Israeli-Chinese talks. For instance, the Kuwaiti AR-RA'Y AL-'ANM has confirmed the report published by the American NEWSWEEK regarding a secret agreement under which China purchases military weapons and ammunition worth large sums of money from Israel. This is indirectly acknowledged by the Israeli HA'ARETZ. All this proves that the leaders of Beijing, just like the imperialists and the Zionists, are the Arabs' archest enemies.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON DPRK TREATY JUBILEE

DPRK Embassy Reception

PM150812 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, gave a reception 7 July on the 20th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the DPRK and the USSR.

The reception was attended by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

AUCCTU Greetings Message

PM141436 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] To the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee.

Dear comrades!

On behalf of USSR workers, kolkhoz peasantry and employees the AUCCTU sends cordial congratulations to the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee and all Korean working people on the 20th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

The years which have elapsed have convincingly confirmed the great significance of the treaty for the development of friendship and cooperation between USSR and DPRK working people and for the strengthening of our solidarity for the sake of implementing the Korean people's national aspiration for the reunification of their homeland and the preservation of peace in the Far East. At the present time, when imperialism and hegemonism have been stepping up their subversive activities, the role of united action among the working people of the socialist countries and the world trade union movement is growing in the struggle for the relaxation of tension, the peoples' security, democracy and social progress.

Guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the USSR trade unions are steadily striving to expand their ties and cooperation with the DPRK trade unions and consistently side with the Korean people struggling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Korean Peninsula and the settlement of the Korean problem. The month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle which is being held in the Soviet Union is a striking example of Soviet people's internationalism.

We wish the DPRK working people and trade unions great new successes in fulfilling the tasks put forward by the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress in the struggle to achieve the unity of the motherland on the basis of peace and democracy!

[Signed] The AUCCTU

IZVESTIYA Views Ties

PM141258 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Korean reportage by special correspondents V. Baklanov, B. Ileshin and L. Shinkarev:
"Traditions and Innovations"]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang-Moscow--The working people of the Soviet Union and the DPRK are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the signing of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between our countries. That document opened up new possibilities for the development of multifaceted Soviet-Korean ties. An IZVESTIYA delegation recently visited the DPRK at the invitation of the newspaper MINU CHOSUN. It toured the country and familiarized itself with the Korean people's successes in building socialism.

The friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty of 6 July 1961 opened up new possibilities for the development of traditional business ties and the strengthening of fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples.

Our peoples' spiritual rapprochement and better mutual understanding are promoted by the new traditional cultural cooperation, which is developing on a planned basis. National creative collectives go on tour, and there are exhibitions of fine art, movie weeks, reciprocal visits by scientists, sportsmen.... This contributes to the mutual enrichment of socialist cultures and reinforces the true understanding among people which strengthens true friendship between peoples.

An important aspect of our two countries' foreign policy operation is the Soviet people's consistent support for the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the achievement of the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis. Receiving the IZVESTIYA delegation, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the KWP Central Committee, said:

"I participated in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress and heard Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report. The Korean people value highly the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at supporting our struggle to unite the motherland. Our peoples are close neighbors, brothers in class and comrades in the revolutionary struggle. We regard the Soviet Union's successes as our own successes. We seek to strengthen still further the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people and will continue to make an effort in that direction."

...People's Korea is growing and becoming more handsome. Its industrious people look optimistically to the future. The fulfillment of the great tasks outlined by the Sixth KWP Congress is guaranteed by the mass enthusiasm inherent in modern Korean society and by all-round cooperation with our motherland and the socialist community countries.

Kretov on Soviet Aid

PM141052 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by M. Kretov, member of the Central Board of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society:
"In the Interests of Friendship and Peace"]

[Text] The 20th anniversary of the signing in Moscow of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the Soviet Union and the DPRK falls on 6 July.

Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the Soviet-Korean treaty has reinforced the friendly relations which took shape long ago between the peoples of the two countries. This document is imbued with the spirit of full, equal rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's affairs and comradely mutual assistance. Under the treaty, the Soviet Union and the DPRK are developing all-round ties and contacts and improving cooperation in various spheres. The USSR has rendered and is continuing to render economic and technical assistance to People's Korea in constructing new enterprises and modernizing existing ones. With the aid and assistance of the Soviet Union, about 60 industrial projects and other important national economic enterprises have been constructed and modernized in the DPRK. They now comprise the backbone of the republic's industry. And now Soviet people are working with Korean specialists on many DPRK construction sites.

The Soviet Union and the DPRK are struggling consistently to strengthen peace and eliminate military tension in the Far East. The USSR's friendship, cooperation and collaboration with the DPRK are a very important factor of peace and stability in Asia.

Soviet people resolutely support the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for their motherland's peaceful unification.

The 20th anniversary of the Soviet-Korean friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty is being celebrated at a time when the month of solidarity with the Korean people is taking place in the USSR. The voice of Soviet people demanding that the U.S. occupiers leave South Korea once and for all and that the Korean people be granted the right to resolve their country's destiny for themselves, without any outside interference, is ringing out with new force now.

Yelizavetin Hits S. Korea

PM141019 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 27, 3 Jul 81 pp 20-21

[V. Yelizavetin article: "Good Neighborliness and Cooperation"]

[Text] The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the DPRK was concluded 20 years ago, on 6 July 1961. From the first it played a substantial role in maintaining peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and throughout the Far East. Suffice it to recall that only a few weeks before the signing of the treaty there was a military coup in South Korea and the dictatorial regime of Pak Chong-hui came to power and immediately set a course of whipping up tension on the DPRK's borders.

The Soviet-Korean treaty is relevant today too, now that the new American administration is strengthening military ties with Seoul. As a result of the recent visit to the United States by the South Korean leader Chon Tu-hwan, a decision was adopted on the sale of large consignments of modern weapons to South Korea at concessionary prices, as well as technology and equipment for the local military industry. It is also planned to rearm the 40,000-strong occupation corps of American troops in South Korea. It is perfectly clear that all this is intended to complicate the situation in the Korean Peninsula and exacerbate the political climate in east Asia.

While continuing to act as an important factor in restraining the aggressive strivings of the United States and South Korean reaction, the 1961 treaty also serves the cause of consolidating the friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and People's Korea. In the last 19 years the volume of bilateral trade has quadrupled and it reached \$572.1 million last year. The 60 industrial enterprises restored, modernized or constructed from scratch in the DPRK with the USSR's assistance have become symbols of our countries' fruitful cooperation. The Soviet Union is now taking part in the construction of another 10 enterprises, which will make possible a notable increase in the output of electricity, steel, rolled metals and aluminum.

The Soviet side has conveyed to the DPRK about 2,800 sets of technical documentation, samples of industrial articles and agricultural products and various standards, which have been used for the creation of the national standardization service. Thousands of Korean specialists have received specialized education and had production and technical practice in our country. DPRK scientists are taking part in the work of the Dubna Joint Institute for Nuclear Research.

The DPRK, in its turn, has conveyed to the Soviet Union technical documentation on the production of iron coke and polyvinyl alcohol, and also documentation on the cultivation of agricultural crops and medicinal plants.

Our country supports the DPRK Government's initiatives aimed at lessening tension in the Korean Peninsula and at the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. "The Soviet Union," it was stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, "is in solidarity with the DPRK's struggle for the peaceful, democratic unification of the motherland without outside interference and strives to deepen and enrich ties with it." This course, fully in accordance with the principles of the 1961 Soviet-Korean treaty, is invariably followed by the CPSU and the Soviet Government in their relations with People's Korea.

KUZNETSOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM MPR

LD141330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation led by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has returned to Moscow from Ulaanbaatar.

JAPAN AGREES TO SUPPLY STEEL PIPES FOR PIPELINE

LD150404 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul, TASS--A big consignment of large-bore steel tubes will be shipped to the Soviet Union from Japan. An agreement to this effect was reached in talks between the Soviet foreign trade association Promsyryeimport and a group of Japanese steel companies, Konstantin Tikhomirov, the deputy director general of Promsyryeimport, told TASS. Four Japanese firms--Nippon Steel Corporation, Nippon Kokan, Sumitomo Metal Industries and Kawasaki Steel--will export 750,000 tons of such tubes from August 1981 to March 1982, the agreement envisages. The Japanese companies, together with firms from the FRG and some other West European countries, are among the major exporters of large-bore steel tubes for gas pipelines to the USSR.

DRA FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON EEC PROPOSALS

LD141904 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Kabul, 14 Jul (TASS)—DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost recently answered questions in an interview with a TASS correspondent in connection with the Council of Europe proposals for a "settlement" of the situation which has arisen around Afghanistan. First, the minister remarked, I would like to say that as of now the DRA Government has not received from the council or any other body any proposals in connection with the so-called "conference on Afghanistan." However, insofar as one can judge from reports by press agencies and in the newspapers, the EEC proposal reiterates the idea put forward previously by the imperialist countries and essentially designed to subvert the Afghan revolution. It provides for the convening of a two-stage conference on Afghanistan, supposedly "to ensure an end to external intervention and to establish guarantees to prevent such intervention in the future."

However, the suggested composition of the conference and the proposed agenda in themselves constitute open interference in the internal affairs of the DRA. The 10, S.M. Dost stressed, are proposing to discuss the "Afghan issue" without the participation of the DRA Government. Such a position is not only unrealistic but wholly unacceptable to the Afghan people. No one can discuss, let alone make any decisions on, issues relating to the sovereign rights of the Afghan people, the DRA foreign minister said. A realistic and comprehensive plan to achieve a political settlement of the situation which has arisen around Afghanistan and the normalization of relations between Afghanistan and neighboring countries already exists, he said. This plan is set out in detail in the DRA Government statement on May 1980 and was reaffirmed in the DRA Foreign Ministry statement of 13 May 81.

The only correct course to a political settlement, S.M. Dost continued, is the cessation of external interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. However, it is quite obvious that such interference from the territory of Pakistan is being stepped up. With the assistance of a number of states, including the United States, Britain, other Western states and certain reactionary Islamic regimes, bands of Afghan mercenaries are being armed, trained, equipped and sent into Afghanistan to carry out barbaric acts of violence against the population. Armed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan has become the official policy of the United States and several other states. The Afghan and Soviet Governments have repeatedly pointed out that when this external armed intervention against Afghanistan is ended and its nonrenewal firmly guaranteed, the Soviet Union in agreement with the Government of the DRA will withdraw its limited military contingent from Afghanistan.

It is obvious, S.M. Dost remarked, that the whole process must be begun by direct talks between the Governments of the DRA and Pakistan and between the Governments of the DRA and Iran. Since May 1980 the Government of the DRA has proposed to the Governments of Pakistan and Iran at least six times at different levels to get down to negotiations and draft mutually acceptable agreements on the normalization of relations with them on the basis of generally recognized principles of international law and the UN Charter. It made this proposal at the 35th UN General Assembly Session, on the eve of the 11th session of foreign ministers of member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization in May 1980, before the meeting of foreign ministers of Islamic states in At-Ta'if in January 1981, and at the conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries in February 1981. Readiness to begin direct talks with Iran and Pakistan has been repeatedly expressed in speeches by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. It must be pointed out, the minister said, that the Pakistan leaders themselves have put forward several times the idea of a meeting between representatives of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The DRA Government welcomed the idea of a direct dialogue between the two neighboring countries. In order to promote such a dialogue, it did not object to the UN secretary general or his representative participating in this meeting. However, the leaders of Pakistan, obviously not without pressure from outside, changed its position and rejected its own proposal--yet another proof of their insincerity and inconsistency in such an important matter as the establishment of normal good-neighborly relations between the two countries. Meanwhile, the peoples of Afghanistan and Pakistan want to live in peace, and we are well aware of this. Therefore, as before, the Government of the DRA is ready to start talks with the Government of Pakistan. Objectively there are no obstacles to this. Only good will on both sides is needed. We again call on Islamabad to get down to talks as the interests of our countries' peoples demand, S.M. Dost stressed in conclusion.

AFGHAN 'TERRORISTS AND SABOTEURS' CAPTURED

PM141039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 81 p 5

[Special correspondent I. Shchedrov report: "Terrorists Captured"]

[Text] Kabul, 11 Jul--Seven terrorists and saboteurs captured the other day in Kabul have admitted that the chemical weapons which they were preparing to use were obtained from Peshawar, from (B. Rabani), the leader of a counterrevolutionary emigre organization. In recent weeks several arrested terrorists from that grouping who had been operating in various regions of the DRA have spoken to journalists. They have all given evidence that they underwent training in special camps in Pakistani territory where American and Chinese officers are acting as instructors. Representatives of the DRA security organs have reported that the poisonous substances taken from the gang are powerful: After their use, death is almost instantaneous. The terrorists obtained from Peshawar not only weapons but also Afghan people's militia uniforms, wearing which they perpetrated acts of violence against the population and started fires. Foreign secret centers placed large sums of money at the terrorists' disposal, which they used to acquire several light vehicles in Kabul. The terrorist gang was captured with weapons in their hands a few minutes before embarking on a terrorist operation.

INDIRA GANDHI CRITICIZES S. LE OF F-16'S TO PAKISTAN

PM141059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Shirokov report: "Indira Gandhi's Statement"]

[Text] Delhi, 11 Jul--Speaking at a press conference in Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi dwelt on the country's economic situation. The main aim of our economic strategy, she said, is increased agricultural production, accelerated industrialization and modernization of industry, progress in science and technology and the greatest possible concern for protecting the environment. By devoting particular attention recently to improving the situation in the power and coal industry, and also in railroad transportation, I. Gandhi noted, we have been able to increase the production of electricity, coal, steel and cement and the railroad freight turnover has increased. We have also succeeded in improving the work of a number of the most important sectors of the national economy and in substantially reducing the increase in inflation in the country.

Speaking of the international situation Indira Gandhi again stressed India's desire to live in peace and friendship with all countries, and above all with its neighbors Pakistan and China. At the same time, Indira Gandhi went on, we are profoundly concerned at the deliveries of American F-16 warplanes to Pakistan, which force our country to become involved in the arms race. We cannot say our relations with China are good, I. Gandhi said. India, I. Gandhi stated in conclusion, is remaining vigilant and is prepared to adopt all necessary measures to defend its interests. All our people must overcome difficulties and strengthen unity and discipline so that they will be capable, if necessary, of meeting any foreign threat with unanimous determination.

Further on Opening

[Text] The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress has opened here with the participation of 1964 delegates, veterans of the Polish working class movement, representatives of mass and public organizations.

In the course of preparations for the congress Polish communists stressed that the highest party forum is to give an answer to the complex questions of the country's socioeconomic development, equip all who uphold Poland's socialist present and future with a clear perspective, and mobilize the party for active struggle against counterrevolution, against the internal and external enemies of the people's power.

The congress was opened by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kania. The congress elected the working bodies and approved the agenda. The delegates are to discuss the activity of the PZPR Central Committee in the period between the eighth and ninth congresses. Proposals will be examined on changes in the PZPR rules and new leading bodies of the party are to be elected.

Esteemed comrades, he said, we have gathered here at the will of the party as delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Our congress, which the party and Poland has been awaiting for a long time, is a fact. Party congresses have always been events for the country and have played an important role for its future. The significance of our congress is special: We are determining the internal situation in Poland, which is undergoing a dramatic period in its history. We have gathered on the 37th anniversary of the liberation and rebirth of Poland. Grateful memory will convey to subsequent generations of Poles the truth of the liberation mission of the Soviet Army, to whom we are grateful not only for winning our independence but also for rescuing us from annihilation.

As is known, at the present time we have strong grounds for reflection, concern and even anxiety about the future destiny of People's Poland, Stanislaw Kania went on. No one today should have any illusions that there is an acute ideological and political struggle for power in the country, a struggle for the very complexion [litso] of our Poland and for its place and orientation in the international arena.

Dwelling on the intensification of counterrevolutionary trends, the speaker stressed that the wide-scale economic crisis, the weakening of public discipline and the violation of the activity of state institutions have created a threat to the existence of the socialist state. On the agenda, he said, is a task of national salvation.

Without delay we must alter this state of affairs, liquidate the threat to the gains of the Polish people and lead the country on to a path of successful socialist development. Millions of Poles expect this of us.

The present congress is to work out an appropriate effective program and to strengthen the party's positions in society, especially in the working class, which in turn, will multiply the strength of socialism. We will do everything possible to cope with this task and to fulfill our national and international duty.

One of the party's most important objectives, Stanislaw Kania noted, is serving the working class and all working people, concern for reliable guarantees of national independence and concern for the security of the socialist fatherland. At the basis of the PZPR's work lies the program principles of socialist development, the strengthening of the leading role of the party and the stabilization of the economic situation in the country.

The unquestionable merit of the PZPR, the report said, lies in the fact that during the most dramatic days of the crisis and the most acute phases of the social conflict the party understood the nature of what was happening. The Polish communists, during preparations for the congress, Stanislaw Kania said in conclusion, appealed to the highest forum of the party to respond to the complex questions of the country's socioeconomic development, to equip all who uphold the socialist present and future of Poland with a clear outlook, to mobilize the party to active struggle against counterrevolution, against the internal and external enemies of the people's system.

Kania's Report to Congress

LD142254 Moscow TASS in English 2236 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jul, TASS--Over a relatively short historical period we have raised the country from ruins and backwardness. Poland has become a land of developed industry. Tremendous changes are under way in agriculture. We can be proud of what our people, our party have accomplished, Stanislaw Kania said today, delivering the report of the Central Committee at the Ninth Extraordinary PUWP Congress.

However, he said, nobody should cherish illusions: A sharp ideological and political class struggle for power, for the make-up of our country, its place and course in the international arena is under way in Poland. The scale and depth of the crisis experienced presently stem from many erroneous concepts and decisions, which were taken in the field of economic and social policy in the seventies. It is not fortuitous that in the latter half of the seventies the Committee for the Defence of the Workers (KOF) emerged and unfolded its activity as well as the grouping, which has today transformed into the Confederation of Independent Poland. Their activity was inspired and backed by the Western centers, which specialise in subversive activity against the countries of the socialist community.

Speaking further about the attitude of the PUWP to the Solidarity trade union the speaker said: The party has more than once publicly declared its constructive attitude to Solidarity, expressed its readiness to cooperate, and confirms that once again. At the same time we see the dividing line between the activities of Solidarity as a trade union association and the beginning of the actions of reactionary extremist groupings which are trying to impart to Solidarity the character of a political party in opposition to the socialist state. The opponents of socialism link their hopes with the influence of Solidarity, and want to use that organisation for the ends which have nothing in common with the interests of workers. Our party resolutely comes out against such tendencies in the interests of the Solidarity trade union itself.

Poland will be the same as the party is going to be, Stanislaw Kania went on to say. Nothing determines more accurately our responsibility for the people and the state. The Polish working class is and will be the basis of the party. The party will actively come out in favour of the establishment of a system of legal guarantees and institutions serving the working class in the pursuance of its historic mission.

Stanislaw Kania has proposed that the delegates to the congress adopt the statutory proposals, which strengthen in the party responsibility, the positions and significance of all its members, all primary organizations and elected organs.

Touching upon the economic problems, Stanislaw Kania said that a dangerous situation is emerging there. Thus, in particular, the national income has been declining for the third year in a row. Speaking on the programme for ending the crisis, he pointed out that it is necessary to make every effort to put an end to the tendency of a decline in the output of products, especially those which are designed for the home market and export. Curbing this dangerous process is the main prerequisite for normalising life in the country.

Passing over to foreign policy issues, Stanislaw Kania said: The general line of our foreign policy is invariably determined by friendship and alliance with the USSR, membership in the community of the socialist states, participation in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, cooperation within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and solidarity with all progressive forces of the world.

It will be with tremendous gratitude that we will pass on from generation to generation the truth about the Soviet Army's liberation mission. We are grateful to it not only for the independence we gained, but also for having saved the Polish people from physical destruction, said Stanislaw Kania. In the alliance with the USSR lies the most important guarantee of Poland's independence and security, inviolability of its borders. Consequently those who are undermining this alliance, are coming out against the fundamentals of the existence of our people's state. Our party, which has created this guarantee, will not allow anybody to undermine it. We are defending and will defend this alliance with a sense of high responsibility for the security of the people and independence of the people's state.

In the foreign policy, especially in the crisis situation through which we are going, the most important objective is to preserve and strengthen Poland's positions in the community of the socialist states, the reporter said. Our party forcefully declares that reliance can be placed on Poland's loyalty as an ally and on its Armed Forces. We will also make our contribution to the development of cooperation within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

There still exist forces in the West which are trying to play the so-called Poland card in order to change the alignment of forces in Europe, Stanislaw Kania went on to say. Nationalist, militarist and revanchist forces in the FRG are especially interested in that. As is known, those forces never really put up with the treaty signed in 1970 implying the recognition of the Oder-Neisse border as the ultimate one. They constantly attack the process of normalising mutual relations. Lately all sorts of "associations of fellow countrymen" and other revanchist organisations which regard the crisis in Poland as a chance to undermine the alignment of forces in central Europe and carry out their plans of the "reunification of Germany within the borders of 1937" have stepped up their activities. We will allow no one to interfere in our internal affairs and undermine our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union.

The unification of all patriotic forces of civic responsibility in the name of warding off imminent disaster and continuing the building of socialism is a historical imperative of the time, Stanislaw Kania said in conclusion. We are to work hard in order to implement the decisions of the congress. We will overcome the difficulties of the moment together with the people.

Grishin Speech

LD142008 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jul, TASS--Follows the full text of the speech at the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party by head of the CPSU delegation Viktor Grishin, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU:

"Esteemed comrades delegates!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Politbureau and personally General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Leonid Brezhnev instructed us to convey wishes of successful work to the Ninth Extraordinary PUWP Congress. This is the wish extended to you by all Soviet communists, the working people of our country, who take close to heart the affairs and concerns of the fraternal Polish people.

Your congress is being held at a difficult time for socialist Poland. The report by Comrade Stanislaw Kania, the speeches by the delegates describe the difficult situation, in which your country has found itself as a result of a protracted and a deep crisis. It was said here that a mortal threat is hanging over the revolutionary gains of the Polish working class, and calls rang out for resolute actions in the interests of strengthening socialism.

We sincerely hope, comrades, that the extraordinary forum of the Polish communists will live up to its historical responsibility and take decisions that will contribute towards normalising the situation in the country. This accords not only with the aspirations of millions of your compatriots, but will also be met with gratification by the peoples of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, all progressive forces.

Our party's stand on the question of the crisis development in the Polish People's Republic has found its concentrated expression in the letter addressed to the PUWP Central Committee on June 5, this year. You are all familiar with that document, in which the CPSU Central Committee shared in a comradely fashion its concern with the course of developments in Poland. We would like to stress most explicitly in this connection: We believed and continue to believe that it is the matter of the Polish communists themselves, of the working people of People's Poland to take the country out of the crisis. At the same time, our party, the Soviet people cannot be indifferent when the point at issue is the destiny of socialism in a fraternal socialist country. It is not in the Soviet rules to abandon our friends and allies in the hour of need. This was authoritatively declared by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

This internationalist stand is assuming an even greater significance as Poland has become a target of massive political and ideological pressure by imperialism and its agents. Striving to destroy the people's system, the enemies of socialism in the country and those who direct them from abroad are concentrating their main attack against the PUWP. They are painting black the whole of its activity so that the mistakes made by the past leadership should obscure in the minds of the people the outstanding achievements, which marked socialist Poland's development.

What has socialism given to Poland? It is obvious to all that it was in the first place ensuring the independence and sovereignty of the Polish state, the ultimate resolution of the territorial problem. For the first time the Polish people had gained an opportunity to live freely and develop on the indigenous lands of its homeland, within the borders, which are reliably guaranteed by the combined might of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Another greatest gain of socialism has been the country's revolutionary transformation. The people's power has put an end for ever to class oppression, established public ownership of all the basic means of production, placed Poland among the first ten industrialised states of the world, raised from the ruins its capital and its other cities, ensured the flourishing of national culture and a rise in the living standards of the working people. What has been done over three and a half decades would take centuries under different social conditions.

And there is another impressive result of socialist development: Poland which was in the past a plaything in the hands of the imperialist powers has become an authoritative and respected member of the international community. Being a member of the family of the socialist states, it has made a worthy contribution to the formation of Europe's present appearance. It can be said with good reason that socialism has ensured for Poland as for the other countries of our community, the most important, vital value--lasting peace.

It was not bourgeoisie and it was not the landlords that provided all this for Poland and the Poles. Neither was it the nationalist and other parties which fought for power in pre-war time and in the end brought the country to the national catastrophe. All this has been provided for the motherland by the working class and its communist vanguard, relying on the assistance of the fraternal socialist countries. Only blind men or open anti-communists can fail to see this.

Of course, the recognition of the achievements of socialism does not mean a justification of the errors made. In recent months, in the decisions of the plenary sessions of the PUPP Central Committee, in the pre-congress discussion and now at the congress the communists resolutely condemn those errors, look for their root-causes and strive to find ways to overcome them most effectively and quickly. Many drawbacks, as has now become evident to everyone, lie in the former leadership's departure from the Leninist principles of the party's activities, in the weakness of its organizational and ideological-political work, in the lack of consistent class approach to economic and political decision making. All that resulted in the most dangerous thing that can threaten a party of the communists--the vanguard's losing touch with the mass of people.

But however serious the errors made are, the Polish communists are able to restore the party's prestige in society and to regain the people's trust. Your party has glorious traditions of struggle for the interests of the working class, the Polish people. The party led the working people to the triumph of the socialist revolution and under its leadership big successes in building socialism have been achieved in the country. And we believe that the PUPP will manage to overcome the present hard crisis, to issue a rebuff to the attacking counter-revolution and to lead the country forward along the road of socialism, along the road of all-round progress and prosperity of people's socialist Poland.

A condition for that is first of all full restoration of the PUPP's action capacity, the strengthening of its cohesion on the principled Marxist-Leninist basis. As the experience of the communist movement has shown, the party can successfully accomplish its mission of the organizer and leader of the masses if inner party democracy combines in it with conscientious discipline and if the unity of word and deed is a law for it.

The dramatic lessons of the Polish crisis again confirm that whenever there is a departure from the general objective laws of Marxism-Leninism, hostile forces do not miss an opportunity to take revenge and steer matters to restoration of the old order. In so doing the counter-revolution disguises its actions by false demagogic slogans in order to delude the working class and to make it hand over political power to its class enemy.

The opponents of the people's power, camouflaging their true intentions, are shouting everywhere that they come out in favour of 'improvement' of socialism.

All the reactionaries in the present-day world and first of all the chieftains of U.S. imperialism and West German revanchism call themselves supporters of such an 'improvement'. Is it not clear what meaning they put in this slogan? It is a question of nothing other than an undermining and then elimination of the PUPP's leading role in society, erosion of the people's power, resotation of private property and capitalist order. This is the kind of 'socialism' they press for.

We therefore regard as important in principle the striving of our Polish comrades to elaborate a programme for overcoming the crisis--a programme which would lead to the consolidation and development of the socialist system. A creative development of the teaching of Marx and Lenin and its use with due regard for the national specificity open up broad possibilities for raising the efficiency of planned socialist economy, for drawing the working people into managing the affairs of state, for initiative-filled activity of trade union and youth organisations, for intensifying work among the peasantry, and for other forms of political activity of the masses. Such real improvement and perfection of socialism can be achieved only in case its inviolable foundation--public ownership, the power of the working class and the guiding role of the communist party--is preserved and consolidated.

Esteemed comrades! Each congress of a fraternal party gives a possibility not only to solve the vital problems of a country's life but also to examine the issues of the further development of relations between the peoples of socialist countries. The extraordinary character of your congress does not alter this general tendency. On the contrary, for the cause of protecting socialism in Poland is inseparable from its participation in the collective organisations of socialist countries and its ties as an ally.

When after the Second World War the CPSU and the PUPP started building new relations between our peoples they received a grave legacy from history. The higher should be praised the results of constructive work carried out since that time. Soviet-Polish fraternity in arms in the struggle against fascism was reinforced by international mutual assistance in building a new life. At present the Soviet Union and Poland are united by close equal relations of cooperation in all spheres of public activity--in the economy, politics and culture. This cooperation has already given much to both our peoples, and has become a material basis of the sentiments of friendship and sympathy which millions of Soviet people and the working people of socialist Poland entertain toward each other.

Today the opponents of socialism are trying to destroy the results of that noble work carried out by the communists. And not only communists--the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party of Poland, the Unions of Socialist Youth, the Society of Soviet-Polish Friendship and many other public and creative organisations made their contribution to the strengthening of Soviet-Polish friendships.

Nowadays the principles laid down in the Soviet-Polish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance are being put through a test of life. Comrades, you know about steady deliveries of Soviet oil, gas, ore, cotton, timber and other materials vital to the Polish economy and supplied at prices considerably lower than the world prices, about additional financial assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to Poland. These are not surplus funds and resources in our national economy. They graphically demonstrate the genuinely fraternal attitude of the Soviet people to socialist Poland.

On the other hand, supplies of Polish industrial goods are of considerable importance for the Soviet national economy. We consider it useful to continue to develop economic cooperation to general benefit. But this naturally requires efficient fulfilment of the commitments assumed, a clear realization of the fact that the breaching of cooperative ties harms painfully the national economy and interests of fraternal countries.

Allow me to express the conviction that the edifice of Soviet-Polish friendship will be firm and inviolable despite all hostile attacks and that Moscow and Warsaw will continue to come out hand in hand as before in the struggle for the cause of peace and socialism!

Comrades! The beginning of the 1980's has been marked by a sharp increase in the aggressiveness of imperialism, American in the first place. While declaring as terrorism every manifestation of struggle for national and social liberation, the Washington administration has been ever more openly relying on force in the struggle against revolutionary movements. Especially dangerous are Washington's emphasis on reaching military superiority over the socialist community and the West-inspired new round of the nuclear arms race.

The global strategy of the USA reserves a special place for the employment of the Polish crisis. World reaction does not conceal its calculations to weaken Poland as a link of the socialist community and thereby to undermine its associated strength. It is clear what threat for Europe and universal peace impairment of the existing equilibrium of forces on the continent and all over the world would present.

The socialist countries see all these far-reaching intrigues by imperialism and its accomplices and of course will not allow them to be carried out on any condition. Our peoples have paid too high a price for the right to live a free peaceful life to permit to erase the results of World War Two and post-war development, to violate the fraternal union of socialist countries--a reliable guarantee of peace and the security of nations.

In the context of the deteriorating international situation the peoples of the socialist countries are reinforcing the struggle for the preservation of peace and against the nuclear war menace.

You know, comrades, that a number of initiatives were put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress, which are direct continuation of the Soviet peace programme. Quite recently the USSR Supreme Soviet addressed an appeal to all parliaments and peoples to work for prompt solution of controversial international problems through negotiations. Stop the nuclear madness. This is the message of the appeal by our supreme legislature. We are satisfied to note that this appeal is being regarded positively by the European and world public.

Allow me, comrades, in conclusion, to express the conviction that the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZWP will arm the party with a militant programme of overcoming the political and economic crises and will be a major stage along the path of struggle for the reinforcement of the positions of socialism.

We wish you every success and want to assure that the Soviet people will always be together with the Polish communists, with the fraternal Polish people in the struggle for the cause of peace and socialism.

Long live the inviolable friendship between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic!

The chairman addressed a statement of gratitude to Viktor Grishin for the aid, which is rendered by the Soviet Union to People's Poland. He expressed confidence that the decisions of the Ninth PZWP Congress will contribute to a strengthening of friendship and deepening of cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

WESTERN IDEAS ON PLURALISM AIMED AGAINST PZPR

LD142208 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Report on commentary by Soviet philosopher Rafael Grigoryants]

[Text] Bourgeois propaganda praises in every way the so-called pluralism, that is multiplicity which supposedly prevails in the political life of capitalist states.

It is maintained, for instance, that a pluralist democracy based on many parties and groupings with various competing programs is a model which should be imitated by other countries, even socialist ones, and particularly in Poland. What is the principle of pluralism in practice, and why is it that bourgeois propaganda so stubbornly recommends it to socialist Poland? Soviet philosopher Rafael Grigoryants writes about it today.

In a modern capitalist society the number of institutions taking part in solving concrete problems is indeed greater. On this basis bourgeois political science puts forward the greatly simplified and in fact wrong conclusion that capitalist states are becoming increasingly pluralistic. In other words, according to political scientists and legal historians, power in a capitalist state belongs not to a certain class but to all social groups of society, because they, through various specialized state and nonstate organs of management, allegedly all take part in making political and state decisions.

This theory ignores the indubitable fact that the degree of participation by various institutions in making decisions of major political and state significance is not the same. They mostly tackle problems of a narrow, specific character without much social importance.

The class essence of political power under capitalism is expressed by the fact that decisions concerning the most important state and political problems are made by a narrow circle of representatives of the ruling class occupying key positions in political activities and in the state. Moreover, they are taking into their hands the most important levers of political and state power with increasing obviousness.

This process of amassing power is now a characteristic phenomenon in all leading capitalist states. The very appearance of the theory of pluralism is an admission of the fact that in the capitalist society there are different, and even contradictory interests, and it is to reveal and alleviate them that the mechanism of bourgeois democracy is called. However, an analysis of that mechanism unequivocally shows that it is not a matter of establishing the rule of the laboring majority but of ensuring a better representation of the interests of various bourgeois groupings in the political system. One can say that in defending the dignity of pluralism bourgeois political science aims only to camouflage the class and political contradictions in a capitalist society. Even so, it is pluralism for domestic consumption only, so to speak.

To the pluralism advertised for export--for instance for the needs of Poland--the bourgeois ideologues give a somewhat different aim. What they have in mind, of course, is not to improve socialist institutions which would take part in overcoming the mistakes connected with deformation of the construction of socialism in Poland, in regaining the trust of the masses in the PZPR, in strengthening socialist democracy. No, pluralism and the plenitude of political programmes mask the offensive of alien reaction and domestic counterrevolution against the socialist system.

It is not the improvement but the destruction of socialist social structures which is the goal of those who favor pluralism in the Polish People's Republic. Their main blow is aimed at the PZPR, the basic political force of the Polish People's Republic. Simply unbelievable efforts are being taken to split the ranks of the PZPR, to disarm ideologically the party of Polish communists, to undermine the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, and finally to transform the PZPR into a party of a social democratic reformist type.

The political pluralism demanded by the counterrevolution in Poland and gladly welcomed by Western reaction in fact aims at weakening the PZPR and removing it from power. The enemies of the PZPR defend the slogan of pluralism precisely because behind its screen those forces in society which oppose the socialist system are being brought into political life. Behind the screen of that slogan bourgeois and social-revisionist principles and views are being forced through, and the party, the working class and the broad masses of the people are being misled.

PERUN-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY

PM130749 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.S. Perun, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, was in Hungary from 29 June through 4 July in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP and familiarized itself with the MSZMP's experience in the sphere of work with cadres.

The delegation was received by M. Korom, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo.

PRAVDA VIEWS SOVIET-YUGOSLAV COOPERATION, TRADE

PM141016 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 81 p 4

[Correspondent V. Zhuravskiy dispatch: "Landmarks of Struggle and Labor"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Today, 4 July, on their traditional festival--Fighter's Day--the peoples of Yugoslavia are marking the 40th anniversary of the uprising and the socialist revolution, summing up the results of the work done in the past years and outlining the prospects for their development.

Under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard--the League of Communists--the working class and working people have ensured profound and radical transformations of society on socialist principles. From being an extremely backward country, with acute class and national contradictions and social poverty, Yugoslavia has been transformed into a modern industrial-agrarian state.

As was stated at the 11th LCY Congress, Yugoslavia's gross social product in the period 1948-77 increased 5.9 times. The number of persons employed in the public sector increased by 1 million and the SFRY working class was thereby strengthened.

In fulfilling the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress, the Yugoslav working people are working on overcoming the problems arising in the course of socialist building. The most pressing tasks are ensuring the stabilization and increasing the efficiency of the national economy, reducing the inflation rate and the country's foreign debts, solving the problem of job placement and improving the system of self-management. Great attention was paid to these questions at recent plenums of the LCY Central Committee and at the SFRY Federal Assembly sessions in the course of drafting and adopting the social plan for the development of Yugoslavia for the period 1981-85. The successful fulfillment of Yugoslavia's 5-year plan is connected with the strengthening of foreign economic cooperation. The Soviet Union, as is known, is Yugoslavia's main foreign trading partner.

...An artistic photograph in the exhibition's foreign policy section records the cordial handshake of Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito, whose meetings and talks provided a powerful impetus to the successful development of economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations between our states. The total volume of Soviet-Yugoslav foreign trade during the past 5-year period totaled \$18 billion. In accordance with the program signed by both sides for 1981-85, it will increase to \$32 billion. The program envisages the Soviet Union's rendering of technical assistance in setting up of energy and other industrial installations in the SFRY and similarly the building of various installations in the USSR by Yugoslav organizations.

"Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation is advancing in many spheres," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th congress. "The coordinated principles and accords are a good basis for its further expansion. Soviet-Yugoslav friendship has deep roots and we are in no doubts about its future." Life convincingly confirms these words.

PRAVDA HITS IDEA OF IL-86'S MILITARY USE IN EUROPE

PM141344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 81 p 5

[V. Drobkov "Rejoinder": "Acrobats of the Pen"]

[Text] The longstanding image of the Western newspapers' "acrobats of the pen" who will resort to any trick to blacken socialism fits better than ever the present exercises of some bourgeois scribblers. Spurning any specific fact, they are capable of being carried away on the wings of such unbridled fantasy and of describing such an incredible somersault that you can only marvel.

The latest example of this is a report by Leslie Colitt from Berlin, published in THE FINANCIAL TIMES. Reporting on the introduction of the new Soviet Il-86 airliner, which can carry 350 passengers, on the Moscow-Berlin route, the correspondent makes the astounding revelation that this, he says, "will increase the USSR's ability to transfer troops by air to and from East Germany and also to other points in East Europe."

After this Colitt transparently hints that "these aircraft will soon be landing at bases in Poland" and "will be able to play an important role if the Soviets are compelled to transfer a large number of troops quickly to another country." The provocative thrust of this opus is quite obvious.

It is also obvious, however, that THE FINANCIAL TIMES and its correspondent have clearly got the address wrong. It is not the Soviet Union but the NATO countries which are planning to involve civil airplanes, passenger liners and merchant ships in transferring troops. At the latest sessions of the bloc's military organs particular attention was paid to this. NATO has already made such "cooperation proposals" to a number of West European airlines. All this is undoubtedly known to THE FINANCIAL TIMES.

Why in that case were the usual falsifications about "Soviet plans" necessary? Was it not to justify the NATO generals' dangerous militarist ventures?

BOVIN REMARKS CITED ON CARRINGTON PROPOSALS

LD141630 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Report on talk by observer Aleksandr Bovin in Moscow Television "International Panorama" program]

[Text] Lord Carrington's visit to Moscow last week, Aleksandr Bovin said, has had a big press. THE DAILY MAIL even said the visit is seen as the first determined attempt to melt the ice in East-West relations. That, of course, is an exaggeration. It can hardly be called either first or determined attempt. The talks in Moscow touched upon various issues: the Middle East, the Madrid meeting, and new strategic arms; but the main subject was Afghanistan.

On the eve of his visit Lord Carrington said its main purpose would be to persuade the Soviet Union of the need to reach a solution of the Afghan problem acceptable to all sides. But what did the British foreign secretary bring with him? He brought what is known as the plan of the European Economic Community. This is a two-stage project, the first stage is to be a conference of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council-- Britain, France, China, the Soviet Union and the United States, plus India, Pakistan and Iran. The second stage would include representatives of Afghanistan, who would accept the conference decisions and, as it is stated in them, provide guarantees that Afghanistan would be an unaligned and independent country.

Such is the plan, and it must be said at once that it is acceptable neither to Moscow nor to Kabul. Why? Judge for yourselves. First, it would obviously be very strange to discuss Afghanistan without that country being represented. This would be simply impermissible. Second, the composition of the conference arouses doubt since most of the proposed participants are clearly hostile to the present Government of Afghanistan. And third, although this has not been set down in black and white, the West is clearly inclined to have the conference discuss the regime existing in Afghanistan, and the character of Soviet-Afghan relations. All this, I repeat, is unacceptable. The main purpose of any possible negotiations should be to put an end to the undeclared war that is being waged against Afghanistan, and the most logical and expedient way of accomplishing this has been proposed by Kabul itself.

It is that Afghanistan should conduct direct negotiations with its neighbors, above all with Iran and Pakistan.

Lord Carrington's visit provides a good opportunity to take a look at Britain's foreign policy in general. When one looks back on the entire postwar period, one gets the impression that generally speaking British diplomacy has failed to establish its own identity. Take the case of France. Of course, the Gaullist traditions and notions are somewhat naive and theatrical, but on the whole they have given French foreign policy a very distinctive identity.

This continually emphasized independence of French foreign policy and French participation in reducing tension has assured that country prestige and a conspicuous position in European and world politics. Or take Federal Germany. Bonn's Ostpolitik has no doubt played a prominent role in normalizing the European situation, and although lately there has been some vacillation in Bonn's policies, still the Federal Republic of Germany is a political partner of standing, which is something that cannot be said of London.

London [words indistinct] been politically amorphous. Perhaps that's too strong a term, but there is something to it. The notorious special relationship with the United States has actually amounted to following in Washington's wake, and left no room for any independent foreign policy. With the beginning of the Reagan presidency, the reflected nature of the (?like) from London has become even more noticeable. True, the British public are becoming increasingly concerned about this rigid coupling between London and Washington.

Typical of these sentiments was a passage in THE FINANCIAL TIMES. The paper said Europeans were disturbed by Washington's oversimplified view of the world as an arena of confrontation with communism, more specifically with the Soviet Union. They felt shocked by Washington's readiness to lean on repressive regimes in its fight against real and imaginary Marxists. And Europeans considered that simplistic anticommunism was no substitute for a well-conceived foreign policy. Regrettably, such European sentiments are not reflected in the policy of the British Government, although lately it has clearly become more active in European political affairs.

What has added spice to the situation, if you like, has been the change of leadership in France. London has always felt somewhat disturbed by what it considered to be too close a bond between France and West Germany. Now it hopes this will change, not without some reason.

The fact is that President Mitterrand is urging that Europe be given a social direction, that is that the Common Market be turned to face the problems uppermost in the minds of the working people. In Bonn such intentions have had a lukewarm reception. In London even more so. It is this that makes possible some kind of realignment. At any rate London would like as a minimum to replace the Bonn-Paris axis with a Paris-Bonn-London triangle.

There is an interesting sidelight on this. On the eve of Lord Carrington's visit to Moscow he had an informal meeting in London with his colleagues from Bonn and Paris. This was the meeting of that very triangle, and it clearly upset the Italians.

Indeed the Italian Foreign Ministry said the London meeting had not only been worthless but it had been positively harmful. The statement even went on to say that Italy had a responsibility with respect to both the European Economic Community and international affairs, a responsibility that in importance was definitely not inferior to the commitments of the three other Western democracies.

In conclusion, Aleksandr Bovin said that the changes in West European geometry thus appeared to be a rather involved and delicate business. But all this rests in the political backwoods. The main problem facing Europe, and not only Europe, is that of preserving and reviving the relaxation of tensions, and here British policy can scarcely be called constructive.

SUSLOV, PONOMAREV MEET WITH PORTUGUESE CP LEADER

LD141902 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul, TASS--A meeting was held at the CPSU Central Committee today between member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov, alternate member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal. Views were exchanged on a broad range of issues of mutual interest.

Both sides pointed out the signal successes scored by the working people and peoples of the world in the fight for democracy, national independence, for socialism and communism. The participants in the meeting expressed profound concern over the deterioration of the international situation, the continuing arms race, the existence of seats of military conflicts and growth of the danger of war. It was stressed that in this situation everything possible must be done for continuing the policy of detente, for spreading it also to the military field. The only way towards the attainment of this goal is that of talks on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. The USSR, the representatives of the CPSU stressed, is ready to examine with all due attention any constructive proposals on curbing the arms race and creating a healthier international situation.

Alvaro Cunhal said that the proposals put forward at the 26th Congress of the CPSU by Leonid Brezhnev had met in Portugal with broad understanding and support, as they open up an opportunity of resolving complex international problems in the interests of the entire progressive mankind. On its part the Portuguese Communist Party is waging together with the patriotic and peace forces a struggle in Portugal against the plans of the USA and NATO to deploy new nuclear weapons systems in the country, to create new and broaden the existing military bases, to turn it into a springboard for the implementation of the dangerous plans of the NATO military. The Portuguese communists consistently uphold the inalienable right of the Portuguese people to decide themselves the country's home and foreign policy, to decide the destiny of their homeland.

The CPSU and the Portuguese Communist Party expressed the striving of both parties to contribute towards the development of Soviet-Portuguese relations on the basis of equality and mutual respect. Representatives of both parties stressed the importance in the present-day situation of the unity of the international communist movement, mutual cooperation and solidarity of the socialist countries, of the working class of the capitalist countries, of the national liberation movements and the countries which have embarked on the path of progressive development, of the unity of all anti-imperialist forces.

During the meeting, which was held in a cordial comradely atmosphere, the determination was expressed of both parties to develop further close ties and fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the Portuguese Communist Party.

BREZHNEV, PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EXCHANGE CABLES

LD091658 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jul, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to General Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic, conveying greetings and wishes of peace and well-being to the president and the friendly Portuguese people on the occasion of the country's national holiday--Day of Portugal.

In his reply message the president of Portugal thanked Leonid Brezhnev for the congratulations and best wishes.

TIKHONOV CONGRATULATES SWEDISH LEADER ON NEW TERM

PM150901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] TASS--N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to Swedish Prime Minister T. Falldin congratulating him on his appointment to the post.

In a reply telegram the Swedish prime minister expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

SOVIET-FRENCH SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM HELD IN PARIS

PM150746 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--Paris, 8 Jul--"The scientific and technical revolution and the working class"--that is the theme to which a Soviet-French symposium here has been devoted. At the symposium reports were submitted from Acad P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, T.T. Timofeyev, director of the Institute of the International Workers Movement and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and other Soviet scholars. The reports on the main avenues for accelerating scientific and technical progress in the USSR in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress generated great interest among the representatives of France's scholarly community and trade union organizations.

TYZSOVSKIY CRITICIZES U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

LD141406 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 14 Jul 81

[By TASS commentator Yuriy Tyzsovskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul, TASS--The American diplomacy has staged a new performance in Washington and Tel Aviv with a strong anti-Arab slant. The main dramatis personae are the same: Israeli Premier Menahem Begin, State Department Councillor Robert McFarlane and U.S. President's special envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib. The American press provided the limelight by advertising the Tel Aviv visits of McFarlane and Habib as official Washington's "pressure" on Begin.

McFarlane was depicted as demanding that the Israeli premier assume formal pledges to consult the White House on the use of U.S.-supplied weapons. Habib allegedly tried to put some "constraints" on the Zionist leadership to prevent a further deterioration of the situation in Lebanon. There was talk about some "tough attitude" towards Begin on the part of the American administration.

But what was going on in the limelight was different from behind-the-scenes activities. McFarlane's confidential talks with Begin resulted in a joint statement saying that the U.S. and Israel had removed misunderstanding that had allegedly emerged after the attack on the Iraqi nuclear research centre by Israel's U.S.-made F-16 planes. Israeli television said Israel would receive ten F-16 fighter bombers on Friday, including the four airplanes whose delivery the White House had suspended to "punish" Tel Aviv.

The vulgar farce played by McFarlane and Begin sought to neutralize the Arabs' indignation with the American policy of all-out support for Tel Aviv's international brigandage. While supplying Israeli terrorists with up-to-date weapons, Washington used the threat of veto in the UN Security Council to protect its Middle East ally from sanctions under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

This has amounted to direct instigation of the Zionists to continued aggression and to conscious efforts provoking a large-scale armed conflict which could spread beyond the Middle East area. In all this respect the "peace-making" mission of Habib was not anything other than diplomatic encouragement of Begin's political blackmail of Arabs. The American envoy has in fact supported Tel Aviv's ultimatum to Syria and tried to defend the self-appropriated right of the Israeli military to air attacks on Lebanon. In other words, the United States which has put weapons into the hands of its Middle East satrap is entirely to blame for Tel Aviv's gangsterism.

There will hardly be any applause to the comedians from the Potomac River. Their play is too crude and their rhetoric is too transparent. The Arabs are increasingly aware that the United States will not give up supporting Israel without effective countereaction by all Arab countries which would affect the American interests in the Middle East. There is evidence that this is being given more and more thought in the Arab capitals.

DELEGATION HEAD ON DAMASCUS MIDEAST CONFERENCE

PM141515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

["Correspondent" interview with V.M. Blinov: "An Important Forum"]

[Text] An international conference of solidarity with Syria and the PLO has been held in Damascus on the WPC's initiative. Answering questions on the conference's work, V.M. Blinov, RSFSR minister of justice and head of the Soviet public delegation, told IZVESTIYA'S correspondent:

The international conference of solidarity with Syria and the PLO against the machinations of imperialism and reaction was one of the most significance forums of peace-loving forces on the Near East problems in recent years. Taking part were 137 delegations representing mass public organizations and political parties from all continents. The conference was attended by more than 40 members of parliament from various countries.

The representative character of the conference itself indicates the peace-loving public's profound concern about the Near East situation, which has arisen through the fault of imperialism and Zionism. The reasons for this are well known. They are the barbarous acts of aggression practiced by Israel against Lebanon, the unceasing threats against Syria and finally the piratical Israeli raid on the peaceful scientific nuclear center near Baghdad. These actions are carried out by Israel with the broad support of imperialism, above all the United States, which regards the Zionist state as a reliable instrument in implementing its own strategic designs in the Near East.

The conference elaborated a clear stance, sharply condemning the intrigues of Israel, the United States and Egypt in the region, declared its solidarity with Syria, the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces and the PLO and branded the Camp David deal pro-imperialist and anti-Arab in nature.

The conference showed that, despite the unprecedented campaign about the so-called "Soviet threat," the Arabs are well aware of who is their friend and who their enemy. This was expressed in many of the conference speeches and documents, in which the Arab peoples' alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community countries is assessed as a factor of fundamental significance. This was stressed by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and other prominent Arab figures in their speeches.

The Damascus forum participants came out unanimously in support of the proposal put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, which provides for the convening of a special international conference for an all-embracing Near East settlement with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

The conference also called for all-round assistance for the implementation of Soviet initiatives to ensure peace and security in the Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean and Mediterranean.

PRAVDA ON IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S TV INTERVIEW

PMI41044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Iranian Foreign Ministry's Stance"]

[Text] Tehran, 8 Jul--The new Iranian foreign minister, Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, stated in a talk with a Tehran television correspondent that the former leaders of Iranian diplomacy had paid scant attention to the implementation of the people's slogans of struggling against the United States.

Musavi-Khamene'i stressed that the Iranian Foreign Ministry's attention will be focused on the development of Iran's relations with the Islamic countries and oppressed peoples. Accordingly, he said, the composition and number of Iranian embassies will change. Only the small staff necessary to maintain ties with Iranian students studying there will remain in the Western countries.

Musavi-Khamene'i stated that the Iranian Foreign Ministry considers its paramount task to be the struggle against Zionism in the region and the promotion of the definitive and full liberation of Jerusalem and all Arab lands occupied by Israel.

GROMYKO, SEYCHELLES COUNTERPART EXCHANGE CABLES

PM141340 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and J. Hoddul, foreign minister of the Republic of Seychelles, have exchanged congratulations telegrams in connection with the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Republic of Seychelles. The telegrams express confidence that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of the Soviet and Seychelles peoples and the cause of consolidating peace.

COMMUNIQUE ON CPSU DELEGATIONS VISIT TO MALI ISSUED

PM141040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Bamako, 8 Jul, TASS--The CPSU and the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] have expressed support for the people's struggle for a more durable peace throughout the world, for the consolidation of all peace-loving forces, says a joint communique published on the completion of the talks between the delegations from the two parties. Both delegations favored the idea of turning Africa into a peace zone free from nuclear weapons and foreign bases. They welcomed the measures of the OAU directed at the complete liberation of the African Continent from the vestiges of colonialism. The CPSU and the UDPM reaffirmed their support for the Namibian people who are struggling for independence under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), and denounced the racist regime in South Africa which sabotages the UN decisions on Namibia. They stressed the need to end the apartheid system in South Africa.

The communique says that the CPSU delegation, headed by T.U. Usubaliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia, described during the talks the progress of the USSR's implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the activities of the party and the Soviet Government on fulfilling the peace programme for the eighties. Both delegations favored further cooperation and friendly ties between the two parties, between the Soviet and Mali peoples.

The CPSU delegation was received by Moussa Traore, general secretary of the UDPM and president of the Republic of Mali, and other officials. The delegation has left for home.

ANGOLA SIGNS CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL

LD141802 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0826 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Luanda, 14 Jul (TASS)--A protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Angola for 1981-82 has been signed in the Angolan capital. The protocol envisages the provision of aid to Angola in the training of national cadres and the expansion of cooperation of creative unions and the mass media. After the signing of the document, the Secretary of State for Cooperation P. Pinto Joao said that the aid and assistance of the Soviet Union, our loyal friend, has great significance for us. The implementation of new agreements will promote further consolidation and extension of the friendship and cooperation between Angola and the Soviet Union.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RATIFIES CONGO TREATY

LD142115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has approved and presented for ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo. It was signed in Moscow on 13 May 1931.

REPORTAGE ON BRAZILIAN TRADE DELEGATION'S VISIT

Delegation's Arrival

PY141855 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 13 Jul 81

[By (Vyacheslav Posipov)]

[Text] A truly representative Brazilian business delegation has arrived for the first time in our country. The delegation headed by Delfim Neto includes the president of the Brazilian Central Bank; the president of Petrobras, Shigeaki Ueki; the president of Electrobras; and the director of the Itaipu project, Jose Costa Cavalcanti.

The delegation was received by high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade headed by Deputy Minister Aleksey Manzhulo. Brazilian Ambassador Sizinio Pontes Nogueira was also at the airport to meet the delegation. The delegation was also made up by a considerable number of television, radio and press reporters, a fact that shows the importance of this visit. The journalists were able to report on the visit through the Sputnik communications system. In his first interview, the chief of the delegation Delfim Neto said: This is a visit which truly represents the political will of the two countries, that is, strengthening our relations. I believe that Brazil and the USSR have common problems and we can help each other to solve them. Our government believes that our visit will create better conditions to expand trade and other commercial links. We are trading but we can expand it on a more solid base, this is why we are here in Moscow.

Talks With Patolichev

PY141942 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] The Brazilian trade delegation headed by Planning Minister Delfim Neto met with Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev today in Moscow. The two ministers exchanged opinions on Soviet-Brazilian cooperation. The ministers emphasized the noticeable increase of bilateral trade and the need to expand it. Today, the Brazilian delegation met with Soviet officials to discuss the possibility of opening a representation of several Brazilian firms in Moscow. Regarding the cultural aspect of the visit, Delfim Neto and his entourage visited the Moscow subway where they saw some old Russian art. Last night, they went to a circus.

Meeting with Gaydayenko

PY140154 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] During a meeting at the Moscow Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Planning Minister Delfim Neto pointed out to Brazilian entrepreneurs who are accompanying him and to members of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce the importance of the private sector in expanding and consolidating trade between the two countries. Ivan Gaydayenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, stated that the Soviet Government is interested in quickly expanding trade with Brazil. Neto will hold a meeting with Brazilian entrepreneurs tomorrow. On Wednesday he will meet with the board of Gosplan, the Soviet State Planning Committee, and with First Deputy Minister (Arkhinovich).

In 1984, trade between Brazil and the Soviet Union may be increased to almost \$2 billion yearly. This prediction has been made by Rio Grande do Sul entrepreneur Paulo Galinho, who is responsible for the general coordination of the Brazilian delegation which is accompanying Minister Neto in his trip to the Soviet Union. According to Galinho, the most objective business potentials for the State of Rio Grande do Sul lie on soybeans and soybean byproducts, in addition to shoes and meat.

TRIAL ON DOCUMENTS SLANDERING STATE BEGINS

LD141654 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports: The trial on open court of the criminal case of Irina Grivnina started here today. She is charged with a criminal offence under Article 190/1 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation, i.e. the production and distribution of documents containing deliberate lies slandering the Soviet state and social system.

The case is being heard in the Moscow city court under the chairmanship of Vladimir Bogdanov. The prosecution against Irina Grivnina is being presented by Procurator Aleksandr Golovin. Adel Sarne-Rubanova, a member of the Moscow city collegium of lawyers, is defending.

Present in the courtroom are relatives of the accused and representatives of the public.

LAW INSTITUTE CHIEF ON STRUGGLE AGAINST CRIME

PM141254 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 July publishes on pages 2-3 under the rubric "Questions of Theory" a 3,200-word article by V. Kudryavtsev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law, entitled "Socialist Legality and Legal Science." The article starts by pointing out that "socialist legality is a democratic method of state leadership of society, consisting of the organization, safeguarding and development of social relations with the help of law and juridical acts." It then proceeds to examine the economic, political and ideological factors predetermining the need to improve the norms of law and to strengthen legality and law and order in the USSR. The middle section of the article deals with the need to pay more attention to improving the structure, organization and work methods of the Soviet state apparatus and to draft legal acts on the rights and duties of various organs of management and their officials. The writer continues his article as follows:

"It was pointed out at the 26th congress that the tasks of strengthening law and order are not yet being resolved effectively enough. The most promising possibilities in the struggle against violations of the law in different parts of the country are not always determined and use is not made of the reserves provided by modern science and technology and by the mass news media. Many crimes and other antisocial acts are committed in individual oblasts, cities and rayons, including at work. Drunkenness does considerable harm to society and the family.

"At the same time the enhancement of responsibility and the strengthening of discipline in all sectors of work is an insistent demand of the times. Is it possible to fulfill successfully and in full the crucial economic and social tasks facing our society if absenteeism is permitted at work and drunkenness and violations of labor discipline are tolerated? The Soviet state and its organs are doing great work aimed at improving in every possible way the living and working conditions of broad sections of the population. But sometimes these efforts are reduced to naught because of the activity of parasitic elements--speculators, swindlers, embezzlers of public property, bribetakers and blackmailers. Resolute struggle against these dangerous criminals is the task not only of state organs, particularly courts, prosecutor's offices and the militia, but also of the broadest sections of the population.

"Many citizens, dissatisfied with the low effectiveness of the struggle against violations of the law and crime, make suggestions aimed at enhancing the severity of existing laws. Indeed it is necessary to enhance real responsibility for the violation of obligations before the state and society. But effectiveness in applying legal orders should in no way be mixed up with unwarranted severity. Soviet law provides for stern enough measures against dangerous criminals and at the same time it takes account of the guilty person's personality, his attitude toward the misdemeanor or crime committed and the possibility of correcting and reeducating him.

What is important,' V.I. Lenin wrote, 'is not that heavy punishment be assigned for a crime but that NOT A SINGLE [published in boldface] case of a crime go undisclosed' ("Collected Works of V.I. Lenin," Vol 4, p 412).

"However, fuller disclosure of all crimes and the inevitability of the offenders' responsibility are unfortunately achieved far from always and far from everywhere. I believe that we should heed the suggestions of scientists recommending, for example, the organizational separation of the registration of statements of crimes from their investigation in order to rule out totally cases of the concealment of such statements. It is also necessary to enhance the responsibility of militia and prosecutor's office workers for realizing the principle formulated in Soviet legislation: Proceedings must not be instituted against a single innocent person, but nor must a single criminal evade punishment. This is a very important aspect of socialist legality.

"Marxism-Leninism has never exaggerated the significance of compulsion compared with persuasion. The chief direction of the struggle against crime is not repression but preventive work. Scientific research shows that antisocial behavior is shaped for the most part in small social groups--the family, the production cell, the place of residence--and over quite a long period. It is precisely where proper educational work is not carried out, where acute social, psychological and moral questions are sometimes not resolved and where indifference is shown toward a person and his vital interests and toward personal problems of importance to him that antisocial views and acts, a scornful attitude to moral norms and then violations of the law arise."

PRAVDA VIEWS RESOLUTION ON PARTY STUDIES 10 JUL

PM141037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Communists' Ideological Tempering"]

[Text] The CPSU builds all its creative activity on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism. From its immensely rich treasure house Soviet people derive spiritual strength, an understanding of historical perspective and an indestructible faith in communist ideals.

The party has always attached tremendous importance to its members' ideological and theoretical training. Nowadays, under conditions of mature socialism, highly dynamic socioeconomic processes and the sharp exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the world arena, the role of party education and the ideological tempering of communists and all working people is increasing still further. The vital importance of these questions is once again noted by the party Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Studies in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" published in the journals PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN and POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE.

On the basis of an all-round analysis of the experience accumulated by party organizations this document defines the tasks involved in raising the standard and improving the results of communists' Marxist-Leninist education. It notes that party studies still do not fully accord with the requirements of life or the new tasks of communist building. Manifestations of formalism and quotation-mongering have still not been completely overcome and insufficient account is taken of communists' increased general educational and political standards, of their level of information, and of their spiritual needs and professional interests. The mechanical repetition of truisms is frequently substituted for deep analysis of vital questions and acute problems of concern to students.

"Improving Marxist-Leninist studies," the Central Committee resolution states, "is an indispensable condition for further enhancing the CPSU's leading role, increasing party organizations' militancy and strengthening the Soviet people's ideological and political unity and their cohesion around the party."

The aim of party studies is to arm students with a knowledge of revolutionary theory and of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and to cultivate in people implacability toward bourgeois ideology and a desire to live, work and struggle in a Leninist and communist manner. Party committees' paramount task is to ensure that communists make a profound and integrated study of the components of Marxism-Leninism, the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the CPSU's heroic history, the documents of its congresses and the works of L.I. Brezhnev and other party leaders, and to raise the standard of party studies to an ideological and theoretical level consistent with the modern level of development of the social sciences and with communists' educational standard and political experience. This is in order to ensure that the knowledge gained by students is transformed into a conviction and a guide to action and that party education is organically linked with the solution of production tasks and teaches people, as Lenin put it, "to act as communism really requires."

The Central Committee resolution confirms a new structure of the system of party studies and defines the main subjects, trends and tasks of studies in schools and at theoretical and methodological seminars and universities of Marxism-Leninism. In this connection party committees and bureaus and houses of political enlightenment have a great deal of work to do preparing for and organizing the teaching process in the new academic year. It is imperative that no time be lost and that this work start right now. Particular attention must be paid to the selection and training of propagandists, leaders of party-economic aktiv schools and of methodological and propaganda seminars, and lecturers at universities of Marxism-Leninism and to ensuring that they are given thorough and early briefings.

The propagandist is the main figure in the system of party studies and this work must only be entrusted to the best-trained and most capable communists who possess profound knowledge and spiritual culture and have the ability to listen to and understand people, to persuade them by force of argument and to capture their interest through personal example. We must see to it that instructors are given favorable working conditions and are not overburdened with other assignments. The experience of personal participation by leadership cadres in propaganda work merits the broadest possible dissemination.

In order to ensure a decisive improvement in the standard of studies and to relate them more closely to life, active forms of study and students' sociopolitical practice must be more persistently developed, political self-education must be systematically introduced and the underestimation of such important forms as study on the basis of individual plans must be remedied. Of course, at every level and in every link there must be principled and effective party monitoring of the quality of studies and communists' ideological growth.

An important concern of party committees and of the board and local chapters of the Zaniye Society is to considerably improve the standard of the propaganda of revolutionary theory and party history and policy by means of lectures, sociopolitical readings, people's universities, lecture agencies and movie lecture agencies, which have achieved broad popularity among the working people, merit particular attention. Mass forms of propaganda must become a truly Leninist university for the millions.

Economic education is an integral part of ideological and educational work. Trade union organs, ministries and departments and economic leaders, whose responsibility for the organization and quality of economic study and for increasing its role in accelerating scientific, technical and social progress and in strengthening discipline and people's political, labor and moral education is pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee resolution, are called upon to do a great deal to ensure its further development. The propaganda of political and economic knowledge via the press, television and radio must be considerably improved.

The lofty purpose of Marxist-Leninist study is to ensure that the knowledge communists acquire helps them to grow morally and spiritually and to be more resolute in asserting the new and in overcoming shortcomings and that party policy merge with the activities of the masses, inspiring people to new achievements.

MARKOV WRITERS AIR IDEOLOGICAL THEMES AT CONGRESS

Markov Speech

PM141435 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 July publishes on page 3 a 6,000-word TASS report under the headline "Living by the People's Interests; the Seventh USSR Writers Congress Has Opened" on the 30 June opening of the USSR writers congress in the great Kremlin Palace.

The report includes a 5,500-word account of the report delivered at the congress by G.M. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board. Having outlined Soviet literature's main genres and themes, giving numerous examples of each, Markov notes in connection with historical literature:

"With the tremendous interest in historical literature, the errors which are unfortunately still encountered in interpreting individual events and people and the loss of clear-cut class-based positions in assessing historical situations and the motive forces of history are particularly intolerable.

"In all our creative searches we must not forget that man's entire history is the history of the struggle of the classes. Only a class-based--and no other!--only a social view on the part of the writer with regard to the reality he is depicting can stave off errors and misconceptions in elucidating life long since passed and present phenomena."

After citing Markov's analysis of Soviet poetry, the report continues: "We are living, G. Markov continued, in an atmosphere of keen ideological struggle when the enemy is resorting to perfidy and slander in his attacks on the Soviet way of life and the method, of socialist realism. Every such onslaught must meet with a fitting rebuff. We ourselves, without 'advisers' from overseas, must discuss attentively, in a spirit of comradely interest and in a frank manner, our own omissions and unresolved tasks. That is criticism's prime duty.

"Any ideological fluctuations, disregard for the principles of party-mindedness and national spirit and a conciliatory attitude toward bourgeois ideology will meet with a fitting rebuff. We will continue to be merciless and implacable toward ideological and artistic defects!"

The report notes that Markov then discussed Soviet drama and the role of young and old writers, and goes on:

"Soviet literature and art, the report continued, are working in an atmosphere of unceasing attacks by our ideological opponents. Of course, these attacks are taking place in all fields. Our political system and social institutions are being subjected to attacks, but literature and art remain one of the main targets of these attacks. Although from time to time their tactics change, their strategic goal remains constant--undermining the authority of Soviet literature, complicating its availability to readers in other countries and distorting its noble, humane goals. Violent hatred for Soviet literature accompanies the West's spiritual crisis like a sinister shadow.

"Despite many unfavorable factors of an international nature, the aggravation of relations with the United States and the rise in the danger of war, the USSR Writers Union has persistently continued to seek ways for regular links with writers and writers' organizations of all countries of the world."

Giving Markov's account of these contacts, the report continues:

"As for our ideological enemies organizing head-on campaigns against Soviet literature, using slander, threats, the buying of turncoats and vain attempts to shake our ranks, their cause is hopeless. Soviet writers have dealt and will continue to deal a resolute rebuff to such attempts.

"It is well known what political maturity and principle-mindedness were displayed, for instance, by the Moscow writers organization which exposed and denounced some self-styled 'publishers,' obviously inspired from abroad, of their wretched evil-smelling compositions.

"Loyalty to Lenin's victorious ideas, the cohesion of writers of all nations and ethnic groups around their dear Communist Party, close links with the people's life, and every writer's creative and social activeness have always been the decisive condition for successes in our work. Now, in the face of the new historical tasks which the 26th CPSU Congress has outlined, this condition is becoming the main force in our advance."

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 1 July publishes on pages 1, 2 and 3 the 14,000-word text of Markov's 30 June report to the writers congress. The LITERATURNAYA GAZETA version includes the following expanded version of the first paragraph of the second extract quoted from PRAVDA:

"We are living in an atmosphere of keen ideological struggle when our ideological opponent is building up his efforts to split us, to sow distrust in our ideals and wrest us from the party. The opponent resorts to perfidy and slander, blackmail and bribery and uses any opportunity to direct our slightest blunders, errors and mistakes against the Soviet way of life, against our creative method--socialist realism--and against our principles of collective work. That is why not a single onslaught of the enemy's, however subtle, must remain unnoticed, but must meet with a fitting rebuff. That is why we ourselves, without 'advisers' from overseas, must discuss attentively, in a spirit of comradely interest and in a frank manner, our own omissions and unresolved tasks. Bashfulness and shyness do not suit us if in the interests of a comrade in literary work he must be told the bitter truth and shown, if necessary, his deviations from our communist truth or his only approximate, incomplete reproduction of the image of Soviet life. It is in this that we see criticism's paramount duty."

Delegates Remarks

PM141536 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Literature in the Struggle for Peace, Humanism and Progress"]

[Excerpts] Literature's role in the defense of peace and in exposing the intrigues of the forces hostile to peace, mankind and life is great. "Our weapons are words," A.M. Gorkiy wrote, "and it is our duty to ideologically temper and hone our words as well as possible and introduce our weapons into the minds and mouths of the proletariat of all countries." True to Gorkiy's high traditions of love toward the working man and struggle for peace, Soviet writers use the platform of literature to passionately propagandize the achievements of our Soviet way of life, the peace program elaborated and being implemented by the party and the ideas of internationalism, friendship and solidarity among all peace-loving forces of the world.

That is why there has been such great enthusiasm, deep feeling and profound interest in the future of mankind in the exchange of opinions between Soviet and foreign writers at the session of the commission on the topic "Literature in the Struggle for Peace, Humanism and Progress," which was held 1 July within the framework of the Seventh USSR Writers Congress.

Anatoliy Ananyev, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, delivered the report.

Less than two decades, Anatoliy Ananyev said, separate us from the threshold of the third millennium. Statistics maintain that every year over 100 million new inhabitants are born on earth. Every year mankind wastes over \$500 billion on military expenditure. These figures reflect the dilemma of our epoch: peace or war, life on a desert covered in ash. Today it is not enough just to think about peace; today the problem is such that peace must be fought for and one of the effective instruments in this struggle can and must be literature.

The world is divided into two irreconcilable ideologies. A struggle is in progress--essentially a battle for the minds and hearts of people--and literature cannot stand aside from this process.

Soviet literature and the literature of the fraternal socialist countries does much for the preservation of peace. We uphold those spiritual and moral initiatives which direct man toward creation and not destruction. We uphold the socialist way of life, which provides man with the broadest opportunities to reveal his individuality, and today we have every right and are proud to be able to say that Soviet writers and the writers of the fraternal socialist countries, whose books are imbued with the ideas of social progress, good and peace, occupy (by universal admission) a place in the vanguard of world literature. We have in our hands a powerful weapon--the weapon of words, the weapon of truth--which is capable of shaking the human soul and influencing the moral atmosphere of the epoch.

Today only irremediably naive people or the far from selfless propaganda mouthpieces of imperialism can talk about the artist's or intelligentsia's "independence" of social reality and politics, the keynote speaker stressed. With the help of the myth of "freedom of creativity" and the writer's allegedly unaccountable right to capricious willfulness and self-expression without purpose, bourgeois ideology tries to neutralize and defuse literature's social trend, condemn the artist's personality to senseless wandering in the labyrinth of isolation and anesthetize the writer's social and civic nerve.

The speaker went on to dwell in detail on the problem of the unspiritual and reactionary nature of the bourgeois "mass culture." The credo of "mass culture" is escape from the chief social problems of the epoch into insouciant entertainment and the narrow-minded little world of beautiful illusions about the possibility of a "good life" for each and all. The antihumanism of "mass culture" is all the more pernicious since it assiduously cultivates in man everything that is most base: savageness, lack of reason, dark instincts, violence, cynicism, indifference toward one's fellow, shameless individualism.

Today the idea of the elaboration of some new "universal" consciousness has come into fashion and is being broadly disseminated, from the viewpoint of the priests of capitalist ambition. This is intended to conquer the whole planet and help overcome the alleged differences between Marxist and communist thought and the eclectic range of the various systems of bourgeois ideas. A leading role in the elaboration of the "universal consciousness" belongs to art, literature and more broadly to culture, since they have the property of universal ideological and moral influence on people and the depth and solidity of their influence on the individual bears no comparison with normal propaganda. And Western propaganda does not conceal the fact that it sets itself the task of reeducating the obstinate intelligentsia, especially writers and artistic figures, in the school of "universal consciousness." But whatever myths Western ideologists use as a cover, they cannot reverse the Leninist teaching on the struggle of ideas. "...Bourgeois or socialist ideology; there is no middle way," V.I. Lenin wrote. And this is a reality which must not be disregarded nowadays. As never before, it is important for the ideological-political position of an artist of words to be clear and precise.

We must face up to the truth, the speaker said further. Imperialist propaganda is succeeding in drawing various masters of culture into its orbit. In 1978 the "committee of intellectuals for a Europe of freedom" was founded in Paris and the dramatist of the absurd Eugene Ionesco was elected as its chairman. Rhetorical discussions about "freedom of culture" were in fact a cover for the squalid anticommunist and anti-Soviet content of this "committee". "Freedom" and "culture" apparently needed to be saved in the socialist countries and for this it was necessary to slander the policy of detente and cooperation between peoples and the new socialist culture. "Independence" from politics meant dependence on the most reactionary policies--this is the irresistible logic of the ideological struggle. The genuine aim of this "committee" was revealed by Eugene Ionesco long before its creation, when he said that "we must rid ourselves of the myth of revolution." This is how "pure intellectuals" sink into the dirty soil of anticommunist propaganda. We are firmly convinced, the speaker said, that the progressive and the democratic forces of the Western intelligentsia will not succumb to the deception of the apologists of the cold war. At present more and more artists, recognizing their responsibility to the future and mankind, are courageously telling the truth about bourgeois society and about the bitter fate of the individual in it.

The speaker dwelled in detail on the problems of the development of Soviet multinational literature, which is now being created in 77 languages of our country's nations and nationalities and received a high appraisal at the 26th CPSU Congress, which imposes great obligations on it. But despite the streams of unrestrained slander from our ideological enemies, our literature enjoys high international prestige and the deep respect of the millions-strong masses on all continents on earth. Our literature, which gives the world lasting artistic values, is strong through its bright truthfulness and real humanism, the purity of its moral values, the recognition of its responsibility for the life and culture of mankind and the correctness of our optimistic communist idea. The socialist way of life and the new human individual, an individual who is socially active, energetic, vital, with no conception of himself outside the interests of the people--these are the chief values which have been created by the society of developed socialism and are the central theme of our multinational literature.

We believe in the great unifying force of progressive humanist literature. Only knowingly prejudiced and unconscious people can accuse us of violating the provisions of the Helsinki conference Final Act concerning cultural exchange. It is well known that more foreign artistic literature in translation than anywhere in the world is published in the Soviet Union. Ambitious publishing undertakings such as the publication of the 200-volume "Library of World Literature," the 50-volume "Library of World Literature for Children," the series "Literary Monuments," the 40-volume series "Master of Modern Prose" and many other library series and publications--are these not a convincing example, to use F.M. Dostoyevskiy's words, of our "universal responsiveness" to everything honorable and humane, everything creatively and spiritually significant in the world art of letters--both classical and modern. Of foreign literature--for example, the most broadly translated in our country is modern and classical American literature. But in the United States access to Soviet books is virtually blocked and instead of that considerable numbers of books of all sorts by so-called "dissidents" and renegades are published. The U.S. administration has almost broken off all cultural contacts via state channels. However the USSR Writers Union has found opportunities to organize dialogue and meetings between Soviet and American literary figures. Their participants noted that literature must serve the cause of mutual knowledge and rapprochement of peoples and in the final analysis the cause of peace.

The multifaceted literary cooperation among the countries of the socialist community, the speaker stressed, is an example of genuinely fraternal and international ties. Socialist integration is being further deepened, the "indestructible commonality of interests of the fraternal countries" is being strengthened and spiritual intercourse and close ties in the sphere of ideology and culture have become a firm norm. Socialist countries' writers have common aims and common ideals. This tremendous gain of ours must be lovingly preserved. It is well known, the speaker said further, that ideological saboteurs are doing all they can to sever, for example, Poland's creative intelligentsia from the people and the party, but we believe that this country was and will be socialist, that all the healthy forces of Polish literature will be with the PZPR, with the people.

We must redouble our efforts in questions of counterpropaganda because, as the 26th congress noted, "the activeness of the class enemy's propaganda weapons has grown and their attempts to exert a corrupting influence on Soviet people have increased. Some 23 distinguished writers--congress delegates and foreign guests, representatives of progressive literary figures from 14 countries on 4 continents--spoke in the debate on A. Ananyev's report. They spoke passionately and with emotion of literature's high mission, of the writer's civic position and responsibility for the fate of peace and mankind's happiness and of their uncompromising attitude to the intrigues and ideological sabotage of bourgeois propaganda, which does not shrink from lies, disinformation and open slander to turn man into a servile instrument of its plans which are hostile to man. The art of the word which brings to people the light of the truth and unites peoples in their striving for peace, mutual understanding and cooperation is capable of doing much in order to avert the threat of a new world war and the conflagration of a thermonuclear catastrophe and to foil imperialism's aggressive plans. This thought ran through all the speeches of the speakers.

GEORGIAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

WA131909 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 1

[Information bulletin on Georgian CP Central Committee plenum proceedings]

[Text] The Georgian CP Central Committee Third Plenum was held on 18 June.

The plenum heard the report "The Georgian Party Organization's Immediate Tasks in Light of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Speeches at the Festivities in Tbilisi," which was delivered by Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The report was followed by a debate, in which the following participated: Comrade T. N. Menteshashvili, first secretary of the Tbilisi Gorkom, Comrade B. V. Adleyba, first secretary of the Abkhazskiy Obkom, Comrade D. L. Kartvelishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, Comrade N. A. Petriashvili, leader of a hog-raising brigade of Akhmetskiy Rayon's Zemo-Alvanskiy sheep-breeding sovkhoz, Comrade Ye. K. Kharadze, president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, Comrade V. R. Papunidze, first secretary of the Adzharskiy Obkom, Comrade V. M. Goncharov, in the hand at Tbilisi's Elektrovostroitel production association, Comrade F. S. Sanakoyev, first secretary of the Yugo-Osetinskiy Obkom, Comrade T. I. Mosashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Trade Unions, Comrade R. N. Tevzadze, general director of the Gruzneft production association, Comrade A. G. Museridze, chief of the Main Administration for Reclamation Construction in the Georgian SSR of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Comrade K. I. Kadzhaya, first secretary of the Chkhorotskuskii Raykom, Comrade V. A. Kochoyan, first secretary of the Bogdanovskiy Raykom, Comrade N. D. Rukhadze, first secretary of the Kutaiskiy Gorkom, Comrade I. A. Kharatishvili, Georgian minister of rural construction, Comrade N. S. Buchukuri, first secretary of the Signakskiy Raykom, Comrade E. S. Malazoniya, chief of the Chay-Gruziya Georgian industrial association, Comrade S. G. Kadagidze, rector of the Institute of Economic Management, Comrade L. M. Datiashvili, first secretary of the Khashurskiy Raykom, Comrade Sh. G. Nishnianidze, secretary of the Georgian Union of Writers, Comrade F. M. Makharadze, director of the Tbilisi branch of the V. I. Lenin Central Museum, Comrade I. N. Ordzhonikidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, Comrade G. I. Gunava, first secretary of the Lentekhskiy Raykom, and B. D. Gulua, first secretary of the Potiyskiy Gorkom.

The plenum was addressed by Comrade V. M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

The plenum adopted a decree on the question discussed.

The plenum examined the information of the Georgian CP Central Committee Secretariat "The Activity and Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations To Fulfill the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Instructions Concerning Work With the Working People's Letters and Statements" and adopted a corresponding decree.

The plenum then dealt with an organizational matter. The plenum relieved Comrade N. V. Santeladze of his office of chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Planning and Financial Organs Department in connection with his transfer to other work.

The plenum confirmed Comrade L. Ya. Khaburzaniya as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Planning and Financial Organs Department.

The Georgian CP Central Committee plenum participants adopted a letter to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with great enthusiasm.

The plenum adopted an appeal to kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, rural specialists and all the working people of Georgia and also a Georgian CP Central Committee letter to all communists and workers of the republic.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze delivered the closing remarks.

This concluded the plenum.

Shevardnadze Report

WA132102 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Jun 81 pp 1-5

[Report by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at the Georgian CP Central Committee Third Plenum]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

Before embarking on the Central Committee report, permit me to say that we are living at a wonderful time and experiencing truly portentous days and that our plenum itself is not entirely customary but, if you will, a landmark.

The present Georgian CP Central Committee plenum is a landmark, first, because it is essentially our first such all-embracing plenum since the 26th party congress.

Second, our plenum is a landmark because it has assembled shortly after the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of its Communist Party, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev participated in the festivities on this occasion.

Third, the present Central Committee plenum is a landmark because it is examining the republic party organization's immediate tasks ensuing from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches at the jubilee ceremonies in Tbilisi.

Fourth and finally, we have every reason to consider our plenum today a landmark inasmuch as a further very important event in the life of the Georgian party organization and in the life of our entire people has occurred right at this time.

Yesterday the CPSU Central Committee Politburo adopted a further decision regarding Georgia--"The Progress of the Fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decrees Concerning the Activity of the Party Organization and the Further Development of the Economy of the Georgian SSR."

It was said in Moscow, at the 26th party congress, and here, in Tbilisi, at the ceremonies in connection with the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia, that the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government are paying constant attention to the affairs and needs of our republic; that five fundamental decrees on questions of the economy, culture and party work, beginning with the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisi Gorkom, have been adopted in past years; and that such a period when concern for and daily attention to the Georgian CP were so intensive is unprecedented in its history.

We all experience a feeling of profound satisfaction with how the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia--a holiday of our entire people and, indeed, of all our country's peoples--was celebrated.

Leonid Ilich himself described it best:

"Yours is a wonderful holiday," he said, "and you are commemorating your jubilee in a worthy manner...."

"We are all impressed by the vivid festive days.... A successful holiday."

I

Now, when we analyze the events of that time and consider how each measure was organized and the moral-psychological atmosphere which reigned in the republic throughout this time, on each occasion we conclude that all this was the result of the great organizing and political work which has been performed recently by the republic party organization under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee.

Our entire organizational-party and ideological and political-education work were reflected, as if in focus, in the republic's 60th anniversary.

It is well known, for example, that cadres are a key element of party leadership. It was precisely our cadres, our people, our party, soviet, management, union and Komsomol workers and the workers of all sectors and all spheres of activity--the representatives of our heroic working class, our illustrious kolkhoz peasantry and our splendid people's intelligentsia--who ensured that the holiday was celebrated at such a high organizational and political level and invested in this great patriotic, national and international affair not only their tremendous labor but also a portion of their hearts.

We attach special significance to the supervision and verification of the implementation of adopted decisions as an inalienable part of party leadership. And we say bluntly that had it not been for daily supervision and the strictest verification of all the decisions adopted in connection with the preparations and celebration of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia, we would possibly not have succeeded in catering in so successful and timely a fashion for all the scheduled work and all the planned measures.

We speak of a Leninist work style as an important condition for the success of party leadership. In everything connected with the holiday and at literally every step, in every area and in every affair features of this style showed through clearly: a collective and mass approach, collegial leadership and people's personal responsibility, the activeness of the communists and the initiative of the broad working people's masses, exactingness and a self-critical approach to all that had been done, high scrupulousness toward oneself and others, the broadest democratic principles in work and the strictest observance of party and state discipline.

Everyone who performed this work, and hundreds and thousands of people were enlisted in it, displayed a creative approach to matters, competence and specificity in work and the ability and capacity for the independent solution, without waiting for instructions from above, of sometimes very difficult questions. Only on this condition could such a great amount of work and of such a varied nature have been performed.

We can say today with tremendous satisfaction that our cadres displayed the highest professional and political attributes and honorably passed a serious test, overcoming many difficulties.

The experience of party-political and ideological work was also collated at this very critical period in the life of the Georgian party organization. This is evidently what Leonid Ilich had in mind when he said that our jubilee celebrations were imbued with the spirit of friendship of the peoples, a good labor upsurge and pride in what has been achieved and the big plans for the future.

This spirit of friendship is a direct, concrete result of all ideological and political education performed with such consistency by the republic's party organizations. It is the result of the education of the working people and the establishment in people's minds of the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and pride in the country of soviets and our motherland.

Leonid Ilich highlighted a feature of our holiday--its multinational nature--noting that our jubilee was a further demonstration of how cohesive the Soviet peoples and how uniform our intentions, deeds and dreams are. He observed that an atmosphere of truly international friendship prevails in Soviet Georgia and that Georgians and Russians, Abkhaz and Osetin, Ukrainians, Armenians and Azerbaijanis and Greeks and Kurds--the working people of more than 70 nationalities--are working hand in hand for the good of the republic and the entire Soviet people.

"The experience of your republic," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "is further convincing corroboration of the correctness of our party's Leninist nationality policy."

The jubilee celebrations in the Abkhazskaya and Adzharskaya ASSR's and in the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast were imbued with the same spirit of internationalism, friendship and fraternity and the same atmosphere of high political and moral upsurge.

This good labor upsurge and the pride in what has been achieved is also a consequence of the close unity and organic fusion of ideological-political, labor and moral education and a result of the comprehensive approach to the organization of the entire business of education.

Commemorating the 26th CPSU Congress with splendid labor successes and the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets for industrial and agricultural production growth, for which it earned the very high appraisal of Leonid Ilich at the congress itself, pride in what had been achieved extended to the entire republic. At the ceremonies in Tbilisi Leonid Ilich said once again that the 10th 5-Year Plan targets for the main economic and social development indicators were fulfilled ahead of schedule here, noting that these were good achievements and that, as a whole, the republic's contribution to the country's common property is now growing constantly. In 10 years industrial production has doubled and the average annual agricultural production has increased by a factor of 1.5.

The work results of our economy over the past 5 months also point to the good labor upsurge with which the republic greeted its jubilee. These results were recently discussed at a joint session of the Central Committee Bureau and the republic Council of Ministers Presidium. For this reason there is no need to dwell on them in detail today.

I would merely say that Georgia really has made a confident start to the new, 11th 5-Year Plan. The plan for the gross industrial product was fulfilled 102.3 percent and for sold output 103 percent. Some R80 million of output were produced and almost R95 million of output were sold over and above the plan. State purchases of animal husbandry products are outstripping last year's level. Considerably more foodstuffs and industrial commodities than envisaged by the pledges were sold in the 5 months and the plan for public services was overfulfilled.

This only confirms Leonid Ilich's words to the effect that the holiday was a success not only because Georgia knows how to receive guests but also because a true festive mood is engendered when things are going well.

Things are going well!

Things in Georgia are fine!

These words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are putting the communists and all working people of Georgia in the mood for new successes in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

"Your achievements," Leonid Ilich said, "are the result of the persistent work of hundreds of thousands of the republic's working people. They are also the result of the organizing and political activity of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Central Committee Bureau."

Just as our entire organizing and political work was focused, as it were, in the period of the preparation and celebration of the republic's jubilee, so the proposition concerning the ever increasing growth of the party's leading role was graphically expressed throughout this time. It does not need to be said that it was only thanks to the big role which the party organizations had in implementation of all the scheduled measures that the holiday was so successful. It was thanks to common efforts and common endeavors that the holiday was a success in every city and every village and that it entered every home and every family and captured the hearts of each person.

We must always remember that Leonid Ilich's speeches in Tbilisi contained not only a high evaluation of what has already been done here and of what has been achieved in recent years but also strict and at the same time entirely fair criticism of us.

Our successes do not mean that we do not have serious problems and shortcomings. As was said, we have enough of both, unfortunately. Following V. I. Lenin and acting in Leninist fashion, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev focused our attention even in the jubilee days on the unsolved problems. Furthermore, as we have already said, the highest tact and extraordinary politeness characteristic of Leonid Ilich prevented him from speaking more strictly and more exactly about many other of our serious shortcomings, although there were grounds for this.

But we, comrades, are well aware of these shortcomings and must not overlook and close our eyes to them. We must go further and deeper and do everything to overcome these shortcomings in economics, in management of the economy, in the use of intrinsic potential and in sociopolitical life.

Today, comrades, we embark on implementation of the big program of work designed for the next few years and the longer term outlined by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. It is essential that we formulate perfectly specific, practical measures for realization of each point, each conclusion and all the tasks put forward by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and for the implementation of all his advice and recommendations.

Thus, holiday is holiday and work is work. We have much work to do in all fields and all spheres: in the sphere of economics, in the managerial sphere, in the sphere of organizational-party and party-political work and in all other fields. We must embark on it this very day.

II

The first task which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev set was formulated thus: In the next few years Georgia must pull itself up in certain essential indicators of economic development. The practicable path toward the solution of this historic problem was laid down by the CPSU Central Committee decree "The Progress of Fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decrees Concerning the Activity of the Party Organization and the Further Development of the Economy of the Georgian SSR," which was adopted yesterday.

Immediately after his return to Moscow, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev expressed at a Politburo session his opinion concerning the need for verification of the progress of fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees pertaining to Georgia and our party organization.

The CPSU Central Committee entrusted the appropriate comrades with the preparation of a decree on this question. In a short time fulfillment of the said decrees had been verified and a vast amount of material--a report, a draft decree and appendices thereto formulated comprehensively and in detail--were prepared.

In this connection I consider it my duty to mention that in the preparation of this most important party document a tremendous amount of work was performed by Comrades I. V. Kapitonov and V. I. Dolgikh, secretaries of our party's Central Committee, Comrade V. A. Karlov, chief of the Central Committee Agriculture Department, and Comrade V. M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, who is participating in our plenum, almost all the Central Committee's departments and also the USSR Gosplan leaders, a number of union ministers and other comrades.

I wish to report that in the course of the work on the document Leonid Ilich Brezhnev inquired repeatedly after the status of the preparation of the CPSU Central Committee decree. It is necessary to mention the very active work performed on the preparation of this document by the following comrades: G. V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, D. I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Central Committee, D. L. Kartvelishvili, deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan, L. A. Gurtskaya, deputy chairman of the Gosplan, the entire machinery of the Georgian CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers and others.

Now this decree has been adopted. It proceeds from the fact that five fundamental decrees had been adopted in recent years on questions of economics, culture and party work in Georgia and also 59 decrees on individual sectors of the republic's economy. The purpose of these documents was primarily to fundamentally improve the situation in the republic, reinforce its economic potential and help the working people accomplish more successfully the tasks of communist building.

The Central Committee observed that the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees concerning the activity of the party organizations and the further development of the Georgian economy are being fulfilled, in the main. The republic's working people have achieved a considerable increase in the rate of economic and social development. More than R14 billion have been invested, over 90 large-scale enterprises have been built and new capacities for processing agricultural products and a number of animal husbandry complexes and sociocultural facilities have been introduced in the republic's industry, agriculture, science and culture in the last two 5-year plans.

In the decade which has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisi Gorkom there has been a marked growth of the republic's general economic and industrial potential and an increase in its contribution to the country's national property. The republic has reached foremost positions in terms of summary indicators of economic and social development.

The gross social product has increased by a factor of almost 1.9 compared with 1970 and derived national income by a factor of more than 1.9, reaching R16 billion and R7.4 billion respectively.

How big a leap forward this is may be judged by the fact that in the results of the first 2 years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan for the growth rate of the gross social product and derived national income Georgia occupied last, 15th, place among the union republics. By the end of the Ninth 5-Year Plan the republic had moved into 12th and 11th places respectively. In the 10th 5-Year Plan our economy began to increase the scale of production rapidly and on the above-mentioned indicators held second place in one and first place in the other.

A particular feature of this period was also the fact that the republic considerably surpassed certain union-average indicators. By 12.7 points in growth of the average annual gross social product; by 9.1 points in national income used for consumption and accumulation; by 11.2 points in industrial output; by 24.7 in agricultural output; by 6 in capital investments; and by 18.3 points in the freight traffic of all types of transportation.

The dynamics of the republic's main indicators of economic and social development per capita express a trend toward the accelerated growth of the republic's general economic and industrial potential in summary form. Production of the gross social product per inhabitant increased by a factor of 1.7 compared with 1972; and derived national income by a factor of more than 1.7. The growth of the average per capita amount of industrial and agricultural output constituted 161 and 150 percent respectively, retail commodity turnover 145.9 percent and so forth.

The end result of Georgia's excellent rate of economic and social development was a marked rise in the population's living standard. Compared with 1970 real income per capita increased by a factor of 1.6; the average monthly wage of workers and employees by a factor of almost 1.4; and kolkhos members' pay more than doubled.

A most important result of the policy of accelerated economic and social development is the rate of intensification of the economy. In 10 years social labor productivity increased by a factor of almost 1.8, including a 38-percent increase in the 10th 5-Year Plan, as a result of which the gap between the union-average and republic indicators was reduced by 14.8 points.

The marked growth of products of the highest quality category also testifies to the increase in production efficiency. Whereas in 1975 Georgia occupied 11th place among the union republics in terms of the proportion of products of the highest quality category, it has moved into third place in 1980.

All this ensured a considerable reduction in the republic's lag behind the union-average level in summary indicators of economic and social development. Compared with 1972 the gap in the production of the aggregate social product per capita was reduced by 11.1 points; in national income by 17.9 points; industrial output by 12.5 points; agricultural output 25.9 points; commodity turnover 5.7; social consumption fund 2.6; average monthly wage of workers and employees 1.7; and in kolkhoz members' pay by 25.9 points.

However, despite this, the gap between the republic and the union-average indicators expressing the extent of general economic and industrial development remains appreciable. According to the latest data (1979), the level of gross social product per inhabitant of the republic compared with the union-average level is 80.5 percent and of derived national income 90.7 percent; of the gross industrial product 70.3 percent; the gross agricultural product 91.5 percent; and of retail commodity turnover 82.6 percent. As you can see, the lagging is still serious.

Georgia is currently in eighth place in the country in production of the gross social product and national income per capita and in ninth place in the net industrial product.

The fact that certain decrees pertaining to the Georgian SSR were not entirely fulfilled either by us or certain central bodies is also a cause of this gap. All this testifies that both in the republic and in the center not everyone properly values the authority of decisions. Yesterday's CPSU Central Committee decree observed that the USSR Gosplan and a number of ministries and departments permitted downward adjustments to the set quotas without the knowledge of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, which is a violation of party and state discipline. The CPSU Central Committee demanded that the Gosplan and the ministries and departments bring order to bear in this matter and increase responsibility for the fulfillment of adopted decisions.

This indicates that this decree is of great all-party and all-state significance and increases the responsibility of leaders of all levels for the fulfillment of adopted decisions.

The Central Committee made a note of the fact that the USSR Gosplan and union ministries and departments had examined and, in conjunction with the Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers, drawn up the necessary measures for the fulfillment of decrees adopted earlier. USSR ministries and departments and the Georgian Council of Ministers were instructed to ensure unconditional fulfillment of the planned measures.

In drawing up the 11th 5-Year Plan the USSR Council of Ministers was charged with the supplementary examination of questions connected with the installation in the republic of certain of the most important projects.

The Politburo made it incumbent upon the Georgian CP Central Committee to strengthen organizing and political work for fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees, make fuller use of the potential for an increase in production efficiency and work quality, the assimilation of new capacity and the rhythmic nature of the work of all enterprises and to tackle more assertively the task of the further intensification of the republic's agriculture.

When we say that Georgia must pull itself up in certain essential indicators of economic development, the reference is primarily to an increase in the efficiency of industrial production, for which the republic has major potential.

What are the specific paths for the accomplishment of this task? Where does this potential lie?

First, it lies in ensuring the rhythmic nature of the operation of all enterprises and the unwavering fulfillment of the plan by each of them. But plan discipline and contractual obligations are sometimes flagrantly violated here, and the corrupt practice of the downward adjustment of the quotas has not been overcome. As a result the republic experienced a shortfall of industrial products to the tune of almost R500 million in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

We have not yet succeeded in securing due rhythm in work. Chronic lack of rhythm is typical of a whole number of enterprises and of such a progressive one as the Kutaisi auto plant even, the Tbilisi 50-Letiya USSR production association and many others.

Second, the path toward an increase in industrial production efficiency lies through a growth in labor productivity. A trend toward an increase therein can be observed, but in the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole the targets in respect of this indicator were not fulfilled: The increase in the industrial product thanks to increased labor productivity constituted not 85 percent, as planned, but only 74.1 percent.

The insufficiently intensive introduction of new equipment and progressive technology, the low rate of mechanization and automation of labor-intensive processes, the high proportion of manual labor and losses of work time and personnel turnover are holding back the growth of this indicator. Losses of work time in the 5 years, which amounted to roughly 5 million man-days, were responsible for a shortfall in industrial products to the tune of more than R400 million. Despite somewhat of a reduction, the level of worker turnover is higher than the average for the country.

Fulfillment of the targets for labor productivity growth is of special significance. We must all approach the accomplishment of this task with a sense of special responsibility, primarily the comrades who are engaged in this problem on a republic and individual region scale.

Third, potential for an increase in production efficiency resides in a reduction in prime production costs. We have serious shortcomings in this important matter since a number of enterprises, particularly enterprises of the system of the ministries of food industry, construction materials industry and certain other departments, is failing to ensure fulfillment of the targets for a reduction in prime production costs.

Fourth, an increase in social production efficiency is largely determined by the capital-savings thrust of intensification. The output-capital ratio increased in the republic's economy as a whole in the last 5-year plan, but in certain sectors of the economy this indicator declined. In industry the manufacture of gross output per ruble of fixed production capital declined 1.9 percent and 10.8 percent in agriculture. The situation taking shape in this respect in certain enterprises and associations of union jurisdiction is particularly worrying.

The level of use of production capital frequently not only is not growing but, on the contrary, declining, as is the case, for example, at the Rustavi chemical and chemical fibers plants, the Sukhumi gas equipment plant, the Batumi machine-building plant, the Potielektroapparat plant and at certain other enterprises.

What tremendous damage is being done to the economy by the underuse and underassimilation of production capacity may be judged from the fact that, given the achievement of merely the normative level of these indicators, the Zestafoni ferroalloys plant could have provided an additional 225,000 tons of agglomerate last year; the Kutaisi lithopone plant 22,000 tons of paint and varnish material; and the Rustavi chemical plant 536,000 tons of mineral fertilizer and the Elektroapparat production association output to the tune of more than R3 million.

Poor use is still being made of newly introduced capacity, and the normative times of its assimilation are being disputed. A check showed that of 47 surveyed enterprises, planned capacity had been reached at only 16. The Rustavi Tsentrolit plant has yet to reach planned capacity. The mistakes made during the planning and designing and also in the process of operation of the enterprise are having their effect. Fulfillment of the measures for retooling this enterprise is being monitored unsatisfactorily by the appropriate services of the USSR Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, which is failing to adopt effective measures for the completion of construction and installation work with respect to the introduction of a new small-scale casting shop. The appropriate departments of the Georgian CP Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan and the gorkom are also at fault here.

The importance of the speedier assimilation of new capacity for the extraction of copper ore and barite-containing raw material at the Madneulskiy mining-concentrating combine was noted in a conversation with leaders of the republic. We have every opportunity for this. But this matter is moving extremely slowly. Last year only 38.5 percent of capacity for the extraction of copper ore was assimilated and less than 43 percent was assimilated at the concentrating factory. There were undoubtedly objective reasons for this also, but now, I believe, questions of the material-technical base and all other problems are being tackled on a solid foundation and it is time for the combine to reach foremost positions.

We have been set no less important a task--further developing the capacities for extracting manganese and introducing the most rational developments for the use of lean manganese ores.

It is essential to consolidate the successes achieved by Georgia's oil industry. For this purpose it is necessary to complete as soon as possible the full prospecting of the eastern part of the Samgori deposit to commission new wells and increase the oil recovery rate. At the same time the solution of this problem is directly connected with the prospecting for oil reserves, whose rate of increase has lagged behind the rate of production of oil recently, whence the understandable urgency of the task--increasing geological prospecting for oil and gas and stepping up considerably the amount of drilling.

Fifth, the efficiency of industrial production is frequently reduced by virtue of the fact that nonproductive expenditure and losses from defective work are still great in certain production associations and at individual enterprises. This expenditure and the losses were over R15 million in the republic's industry in the 10th 5-Year Plan alone. The task is to spend every kilogram of raw material, intermediate goods and fuel economically. The work which we are performing on the introduction of the techniques of waste-free production and the use of secondary resources is also evidently inadequate. A good start was made, but we are developing this important area insufficiently rapidly.

Making rational use of material resources means reducing output's material requirements, increasing the quality of the raw material and intermediate goods, improving production techniques and refining the material expenditure norms.

Particular significance is now attached to a solicitous, economical attitude toward all types of resources. It is necessary to manage economically and strive for the greatest returns with the least expenditure. Attention has been drawn to the fact that the expenditure of electric power for the production of individual products is higher here, unfortunately, than the plan and union-average indicators. A great overexpenditure of metal is permitted at many enterprises. We must draw the corresponding conclusions from all of this. We await specific, businesslike proposals from the republic Commission for Metal Economies.

The work being performed in the republic for economizing on fuel-energy resources is inadequate. The unsatisfactory condition of production and power equipment and the supply-line facilities at a number of enterprises and in many organizations, that is, remiss management once again, leads to the overexpenditure of energy resources and unfunded fuel consumption. Our attention has been drawn to the fact that we are losing an exorbitant quantity of products. This is happening because we have not yet learned to take good care of the national wealth, the half-heartedness of certain people on the job, the miscalculations of the designers and because this enterprise manager or the other lacks a state approach.

It will be necessary to entrust the republic Gosplan, with the participation of local leaders, with the task of drawing up for each enterprise specific measures aimed at the rational use of material resources. At the same time the party committees and the leaders of ministries and departments must adopt a more assertive position in this important business, making use of the recently approved experience of Moscow's progressive enterprises with respect to the observance of a strict policy of thrift.

Such are our practical tasks for the fuller use of resources for a further increase in industrial production efficiency in the republic.

Concerning problems of the further development of transportation, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: "You raise the question of the construction of a railroad running directly across the Caucasus pass. This idea has been in existence a long time. The difficulties of such construction are enormous. But, then, no fewer difficulties are caused by the lack of a line. The time has surely come to get right down to this very complex engineering, but important economic task."

We spoke earlier, at the 26th party congress, of the economic and strategic significance of this line and the conveniences it would create for the passengers, reducing considerably, by almost 1,000 kilometers, the distance from Moscow to Tbilisi.

The task now is to perform intensive work to complete the technical-economic substantiation of this line, whose planning and installation is very complex from an engineering viewpoint and a labor-intensive process demanding particular, specialized preparation. According to specialists' estimates, given a positive settlement of this question, it will be necessary to assimilate roughly R100-R110 of capital investments annually. Such a huge construction project will require that we reorganize our entire economic mechanism to a certain extent. All the most important components--the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, Gosstroy, State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and many ministries and departments of the republic--will have to be switched in to this, it may be said, construction project of the century for the Trans-Caucasus. The comrades must prepare themselves for this work. It would evidently be advisable to set up a special work group for the Caucasus pass railroad. Very many questions have piled up.

In general, a good tradition of the complete assimilation of allocated capital investments has been established in the republic. We see this as a direct result of the work performed in recent years on the reorganization of the style and methods of the leadership of capital construction.

The party organizations and party committees have begun to involve themselves far better, more concretely and in more skilled fashion in this important sector of the economy. Good experience of the work of the staffs, which are guided by party organizers of the Georgian CP Central Committee, has been accumulated at the biggest construction projects.

However, there are gaps in this sphere also. There was an assimilation shortfall of more than R190 million of capital investments for the aggregate of annual plans in the last 5-year plan and more than R280 million of fixed capital were not introduced. The level of incomplete construction is still high, funds and material resources continue to be scattered, construction deadlines are broken and construction quality is still low.

New, critical tasks are being set the construction workers in connection with the sharply growing amount of capital investments determined for Georgia by the new CPSU Central Committee decree. A truly tremendous amount of work on the construction of new industrial, civic, power and transportation facilities lies ahead. In addition to what has been determined by the outlines of the 11th 5-Year Plan, it is essential that we additionally assimilate R450-R500 million of capital investments. It is necessary to tackle very complex tasks in the modernization and retooling of dozens of operating enterprises, which must be performed at an accelerated pace.

For the successful accomplishment of all these tasks it is necessary for each area of our construction production line to be made ready for this critical stage. It is primarily necessary to raise even higher the level of work and role of the client. With such a range of construction the timely provision of the construction sites with planning-estimates documents is particularly important and, to be frank, we have untouched virgin soil here, and we must resolve questions of the financing of equipment supplies. It is necessary to raise the quality of planning. We have serious complaints about the planners. There are very many shortcomings in the planning of food industry projects. This is also evident in the example of the Gruzgipropishcheprom institute, which is headed by Comrade G. S. Dzhomardzhidze. It will evidently be necessary to check out the operation of this institute. Comrade Z. A. Pataridze has spoken today about the unsatisfactory planning of rural, water and other facilities. This important business must be

investigated seriously, from high-minded party standpoints. It is necessary to participate more actively in the arrival at planning decisions formulated for us outside of the republic.

In all these questions the republic Gosstroy, Comrade G. Z. Mirianashvili and other leaders of this committee must clearly determine their positions.

The growing scale of construction demands an even greater strengthening of the production base of the contracting organizations, a further rise in the level of the industrialization of construction and development of the construction materials industry. Particular attention must be paid to the fuller use of the potential for an intensification of production, primarily thanks to an increase in labor productivity. A great deal of work also has to be done with respect to the timely training of personnel and provision of the construction sites with skilled specialists. In a word, there is much to be done in capital construction.

But, as you know, building is just one side of the coin. It is also necessary to prepare for production well, assimilate capacity on time, create the necessary work and social conditions for the workers and manufacture products of excellent quality.

Having then dwelt on problems of the development of agriculture in Georgia, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev observed that positive changes had occurred in the republic in recent years. It is gratifying, he said, that the republic has achieved a stable growth rate in the production of tea leaf, grapes and citrus fruit.

Having emphasized that this is particularly important inasmuch as Georgia accounts for a considerable proportion of these products in the country, Leonid Ilich expressed the hope that we would continue to build up the production of southern crops, which are very necessary to the Soviet people's diet. We must interpret the words to the effect that the further upsurge of Georgia's economy demands an increase in the intensiveness and the specialization of its agriculture as an entirely specific and perfectly definite directive.

For this the republic must in this sphere also pull itself up to the union-average level. But, as mentioned, we have lagged behind in the production of agricultural products per capita, particularly in meat, milk and eggs. The productiveness of the herd is growing insufficiently quickly. As before, many farms are surrendering livestock of low weight conditions and so forth. This is harsh, but justified criticism and is dictated by concern for the fate of our agriculture and its further upsurge.

Of course, it would be possible to cite many objective reasons here, and each of them would be justified. The fact that we have a high population density, which is almost seven times higher than the union-average indicator, is naturally reflected in the level of the production of agricultural products per capita, as is the fact that we produce three times as much produce per 100 hectares of agricultural land than the average for the country, including 67 percent more meat and 23 percent more milk, and, finally, the fact that the lag in the production of agricultural products per capita has been reduced in the last 8 years from 35 to 9 points.

However, seeking extenuating circumstances is not in our rules. An end must be put to the lagging and we will unfailingly put an end to it!

Yet we were able in the 10th 5-Year Plan to procure more than R500 million of agricultural products over and above the quota and largely thanks to this to reach a level in the rate of growth of the production of industrial products of 41 percent! So also in the 11th 5-Year Plan we will achieve the planned average annual growth of the gross agricultural product of 22-24 percent compared with a union-average growth of 12-14 percent. Economists have calculated that in 1985 the production of agricultural products per capita will constitute R519 in the republic, but R533 in the country. Thus the gap will amount to only 2.7 points. It can be overcome given good, concerted work.

Reaching the union-average level is not that simple. It will be necessary to have produced a gross agricultural product of R73 million above the set plan by the end of the 5-year plan. Is this within our capabilities? I believe it is. For this it will be necessary to have produced in 1985 some 50,000 tons of high-grade tea leaf, 30,000-35,000 tons of citrus fruit and 20,000-25,000 tons of grapes over and above the 5-year plan. This is perfectly possible. It would be useful to record these figures in the measures which our plenum will confirm today.

Accomplishment of the tasks for an increase in the production of southern and subtropical crops is connected to a considerable extent with implementation of a wide-ranging program of the draining and agricultural development of the overmoist and marshy land of the Kolkhidskaya floodplain. It is now the third year that work on draining Kolkhida has been performed according to the new procedure and has produced positive results, as a whole. The special commission under the auspices of the Council of Ministers and the management and construction organizations are operating pretty well.

But it has to be said that there are serious shortcomings here and that the pace of reclamation in Kolkhida is as yet unsatisfactory. Some 26,000 hectares of drained land were introduced in the 10th 5-Year Plan compared with the planned 40,000. There are appreciable shortcomings in the operation of the systems. We have to drain 35,000 hectares of marshy land in Kolkhida in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The task is to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the established work program. The local party and soviet authorities must strictly monitor its implementation. We must increase the attention paid to development of the land of Kolkhida. This task was set us by L. I. Brezhnev.

We have difficult problems to tackle in the sphere of animal husbandry, which is a most important component of the food program. We have done much to uplift this sector. Really good results have been achieved. Whereas in 1972 the lagging behind the union-average rate of the production of various animal husbandry products amounted from 11 to 24 points here, last year the republic surpassed the union-average production rate by 8-27 points.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev approved the policy aimed at converting Georgia into a republic with highly developed animal husbandry.

However, the growth rate of the production of meat, milk and wool and of an increase in the yield and weight gains of livestock leave much to be desired.

The problem of an upsurge in animal husbandry is a long-term problem and we will return to it constantly. For this reason I will dwell today on just two questions.

The first concerns reproduction of the cattle herd as a basic condition of an increase in its numbers and productiveness. We charted a boundary of raising the number of cows on the public farms to 223,000 by 1 January 1981 and the average yield to 2,000 kilos. For this purpose more than 60,000 pedigreed cows and calves, on which more than R70 million were spent, were imported into the republic and purchased from the public. But in actual fact the number of cows has increased by only 7,000 since 1975 and the average yield by only 123 kilos. Thus we have, to be blunt, a niggardly return from the resources and energy expended. We could give examples regarding 10 of the republic's rayons and the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast where large resources were spent on the purchase of livestock and the number of cows not only did not increase but, on the contrary, declined; as far as the Tsiteltskaroykiy and Goriyskiy Rayons are concerned, even the average milk yields fell sharply here. All this is undoubtedly the result of incompetent, inept management of the sector on the part of certain of our leaders.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev termed this 5-year plan one of fodder, meaning that a key task in the upsurge of animal husbandry is the strengthening of the fodder base. We are constantly engaged in the problem of fodder and there have been certain improvements here. The production of all fodder in feed unit equivalent has doubled in the last 8 years.

But work in this field is inadequate. Specialists have calculated that last year the republic lost approximately 200,000 tons of feed units because of flagrant violation of the techniques of the procurement of hay, haylage, silage and other coarse and succulent fodder.

Now, when a course has been set in the country toward a reduction in the expenditure of grain for fodder purposes, it is essential to perform work more actively on compiling comprehensive programs for increasing the production of coarse and succulent fodder and improving its quality. It has been calculated that it is possible to double the area of natural hayfields in the republic, meaning the mountainous regions mainly, and raise it to 300,000 hectares and to increase the yield of this land thanks to the application of the essential mineral fertilizer to 30 quintals of high-quality hay per hectare. This would additionally provide up to 450,000 tons of high-quality hay per year, which constitutes 225,000 tons of feed units. Considerable potential for an increase in fodder is to be found on our pasture land, an area of 2 million hectares. More efficient use should be made of the potential of the Kizlyar pasture land.

The second question. We are meeting only 10-23 percent of the mineral fertilizer requirements of the fodder crops, the hayfields and the pastures. It is possibly worth listening in this connection to the opinion of comrades who believe it expedient in the 11th 5-Year Plan to use the entire increase in the production of mineral fertilizers for fodder crops and to assign one-half of newly drained irrigable land for them. Let us discuss this suggestion and decide how to act.

Speaking about the fact that a food program is currently being put in shape, Leonid Ilich emphasized that the republic's contribution to the realization of this all-union program should increase. "You have the potential," he said.

Commissioning this potential is a difficult task, but we must accomplish it and will unflinchingly accomplish it! The Gosplan and all ministries and departments of the republic are working even now on uncovering this additional potential. We will not cite figures today. Let us say only that this potential must primarily be sought in tea growing, viticulture, fruit farming, citrus growing and, of course, in animal husbandry.

It would, perhaps, be good sense to set up a special work group, entrusting it with the examination of the proposals which have been received and the preparation of, so to speak, a counter food program based on uncovered potential which would open up to us additional opportunities for increased agricultural production.

It is necessary to galvanize the work of the republic Food Commission. As chairman of this commission, I must self-critically admit that there are still many unsolved questions in its work. All of us, the entire commission, must change our outlook in earnest.

In the past we posed the task of achieving a situation wherein literally each rayon, each kolkhoz, each sovkhoz and each village had its own food program compiled with regard for local resources and local possibilities.

The first such program of, so to speak, local significance was drawn up with the participation of scientists and specialists on the kolkhoz of Zugdidskiy Rayon's Kakhati village. It would seem that a considerable amount of work has been done here and that the prepared program could serve as a standard for other farms, primarily of the subtropical zone.

The Kakhati Program (as you can see, it has already won an acknowledged place!) assigns an important place to the formation of a cooperative between the public farm and the population in the production not only of animal husbandry but also plant-growing products.

The work being performed in this direction in the republic was approved by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, who said that pretty good use had been made in Georgia in recent years of the potential for an increase in meat and milk production on the attached plots and that it was necessary to continue to contribute to the development of the attached farms, without, of course, slackening attention to public production. This is a most practicable path for the creation of an extensive food program for providing the working people with food and industry with raw material.

In the sphere of the cooperation of the public and attached farms very good results have been produced by the first steps regarding application of the experience of the Hungarian People's Republic. Big successes here have been scored in Abashskiy, Samtredskiy, Makharadzevskiy and certain other rayons.

The need was emphasized for serious attention to be paid to the organization of the timely and complete processing of the entire harvest cultivated on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The proprietorial approach and initiative of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and all rural workers are important here, L. I. Brezhnev said. It is also a most important task of the appropriate ministries and all party, soviet and management authorities. It is necessary to organize matters such that literally not a single kilo of grain, fruit or vegetables be lost and that there be no losses owing to the poor organization of the shipment and storage of the products.

We must draw the appropriate conclusions from all of this. It has to be admitted that we do not even have an accurate record of all the losses of agricultural products. Sample checks do not always provide a true picture. Nevertheless, even these data are causing serious concern. They indicate that losses in the harvesting of a number of agricultural crops constitute from 2 percent to 10 percent of the harvest; from 3 to 14 percent in shipment, processing and storage; and so forth. In the sales sphere, more than 100,000 tons of fruit and vegetable products alone were lost in 4 years according to incomplete data.

The farms are incurring big losses from epizootic murrain, the extent of which is still considerable, and the on-farm slaughter and sale on the market of underweight livestock.

The main responsibility for the preservation of agricultural products should be borne, together with the farm leaders, by the leaders of the ministries and departments which are part of the republic agrarian-industrial complex. It would evidently be correct for us to create a special, highly authoritative commission for fighting losses of agricultural products, entrusting it with the coordination of all questions connected with this most important national economic problem. It is intended that the commission would include representatives from all the inspection and administrative authorities and all organizations concerned.

An increase in the output-capital ratio in agriculture remains an acute question. We have particularly big potential in the development of the animal husbandry complexes.

Agriculture is not isolated from the remaining spheres of the economy. Agricultural production is now secured not only by labor in the fields and at the farmsteads but also by the work of hundreds of plants and factories and the faultless organization of transportation.

We must proceed from the fact that each ministry, association and enterprise must, considering the task set by the party of a solution of the food problem, provide in its annual and 5-year plans concrete measures to contribute toward this. Everything is important here: supplies to agriculture of equipment, mineral fertilizer, fuel and other means of production, the processing of agricultural products, the extension of production and cultural-social construction in the countryside and so forth.

Agricultural machine building must be raised to a new, higher level in the republic. We have many organizations and enterprises engaged in providing agricultural production with equipment--these include the all-union Vniigorselmash institute, about whose unsatisfactory work we have spoken repeatedly, the Kutaisi small tractor plant, the Kutaisi small tractor and implement special design bureau, the Tbilisi Gruzselmash plants and the Ministry of Local Industry's machinery plant and others--roughly 15 organizations altogether. But, to be blunt, proper returns are not in evidence, and not because we lack a uniform technical policy in agricultural machine building.

It is because these enterprises, under the jurisdiction of different departments, are operating in a disconnected manner. The scientific research and design organizations lack the production base necessary for the creation and testing of new equipment, while the corresponding plants are of low capacity, and their technical level is extremely low.

Given this, what is surprising about the fact that the elaboration of technical documents and the manufacture of plant models of machinery take more than 5-6 years and the complete cycle of its creation and launch in series production drags on for 10 and, sometimes, 15 years, when they are already obsolescent?

To rectify this situation it is essential to modernize at an accelerated pace the Tbilisi Gruzselmash plant and the Kutaisi small tractor plant, on which there is a special decision of the directive authorities.

The development and industrial production of machinery and apparatus and also their introduction in agriculture should be put on a solid scientific foundation. A clear-cut system and a serious program for the long term are needed here. The time has evidently come to settle the question of the creation of a republic association which could coordinate the efforts of the scientists, planners, designers and production workers, channeling them toward providing the republic's agriculture with the necessary equipment. It would be possible to organize this association on cooperative lines. There is experience of this in the Armenian SSR and other republics.

It is necessary to take all steps to accelerate the manufacture of an agricultural rig at the Kutaisi auto plant and achieve the series assimilation of this product, to whose manufacture the plant will have been switched entirely by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Good prospects are taking shape in the republic for an increase in mineral fertilizer production thanks to the modernization which has been carried out at the Rustavi chemical plant. However, agriculture is experiencing a considerable shortfall in mineral fertilizer supplies owing to the extremely slow assimilation of the plant's planned capacity. After all, the entire quantity of mineral fertilizer produced over and above the plan remains at the republic's disposal. Solving these two interconnected problems is an important task of the Rustavi chemical plant.

Concerning fuel. The Batumi oil refinery already caters fully for the republic's diesel fuel and aviation kerosene requirements. We have striven for a solution of this question in the union bodies. The refinery's leadership and party organization must adopt all measures to provide the economy with gasoline. It is necessary to get right down to a fundamental modernization of the refinery, strive for the rhythmic provision of the enterprise with all necessary raw material and promptly solve all these questions in the main administration. They also demand daily attention on the part of the Adzharskiy Obkom and the Batumskiy Gorkom.

Big and very crucial tasks confront our processing industry. By the end of the 5-year plan the food product will constitute R4.3 billion, which will be R900 million more than the 1980 level. Approximately R400-R450 million are being allocated for development of the food industry's material-technical base.

It is now very important to make thorough preparations for the acceptance and processing of grapes, tea, fruit and other agricultural products of this year's harvest.

Concerning the quality of food products. The removal of the Symbol of Quality from food products by no means signifies that we can permit ourselves to slacken our attention to this important matter to some extent or other. Of course, all food products must be of excellent and the highest quality. The quality of our tea leaves much to be desired. Solving this problem is a matter of honor and prestige for the republic.

As we have already said, the preservation of agricultural products largely depends on the correct organization of transportation. The system of managing this process is being refined increasingly. The specially created party committee staffs have given a good account of themselves here. The experience of the Rtveli automated control system, which has been introduced in Kakheti rayons, is sufficiently convincing indication of this. To be honest, it is somewhat surprising that the work of the creators of this efficient system has yet to be properly acknowledge. After all, we do not have many systems the returns from which are so high and so practicable as from this. Scientists, practical workers, transportation workers and party organization representatives participated in the creation of this system. Such an attitude toward this work is incomprehensible.

It is necessary for the party committees everywhere to specially monitor the removal of disproportions between the volume of the transportation of agricultural products and the handling capacities of the freight consignees and shippers and strive for a reduction in the time taken for freight operations and the idling of transport facilities.

As you can see, comrades, the circle of questions connected with a further upsurge of agricultural production and, consequently, with the formation and implementation of the food program on the scale of the entire country and on a republic scale is wide.

"Our economy is not called a national economy for nothing," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the ceremonial session. "Its entire development is subordinated to the national benefit."

The good of the people and concern for a rise in their living standard has always been and remains that which is most important in the entire activity of the party and the state.

We have a considerable amount to do to solve a number of social problems, including the housing problem, which is the most acute. We have over 100,000 families on the waiting list for housing.

Of course, much has been done in this field in recent years. The plans for the commissioning of living space have been fulfilled for 8 years running. But the pace of housing construction in the republic is lagging behind the union average. The number of apartments per 10,000 of the population built by the state and cooperative organizations and the kolkhozes and the public is 30-40 percent lower on average than the corresponding union indicators. And we must analyze in depth the processes occurring in this sociocultural sphere also. If there is a lag, then in this sphere also it is necessary to propose major, serious tasks and to accomplish them.

The capital investments allocated the republic for housing construction per inhabitant are also less than the union-average indicators. For this reason in the period 1965-1979 urban housing increased 64.5 percent here, but 72.4 percent for the country as a whole.

The planned reduction in the amount of housing construction is a cause of great concern in this connection. Thus in the 11th Five-Year Plan the USSR Gosplan provides for the allocation to the republic Council of Ministers state capital investments for housing construction 21 percent less than the sum of the annual plans in the 10th Five-Year Plan. It is impossible to agree with this. There is no need to say to what all this could lead. For this reason it is essential that our Gosplan and the leaders of all ministries and departments and enterprises of the republic adopt a most assertive position and correctly substantiate and strive for an increase in the amount of housing construction.

It is known that on Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative a decision was adopted preventing a reduction in capital investments in housing construction, and our Council of Ministers and the republic Gosplan must be more consistent and more persistent in defense of the interests of the republic in the union bodies, ministries and the Gosplan. I believe that Comrade Z. A. Pataridze and Comrade D. L. Karvelishvili should undertake this mission.

Indeed: if this regulation operates for the country as a whole, why should Georgia constitute an exception, why must the volume of housing construction be reduced for us? I am sure that if the comrades arm themselves with solid, impressive arguments, the Gosplan and the other bodies will adopt an understanding attitude toward the questions we raise and, as in all instances, assist their positive solution.

It is gratifying that a number of union ministries, primarily those such as the USSR ministries of automotive industry and petroleum industry, are envisaging additional resources for this purpose, understanding full well that the further development of the sector on the republic's territory depends directly on the introduction of housing and sociocultural facilities. Unfortunately, the resources allocated by certain ministries do not permit the accomplishment of the task of the introduction of production capacity in a complex with housing and cultural-social facilities.

None of this, of course, absolves us of responsibility for the fact that in the 10th Five-Year Plan approximately R50 million of capital investments allocated for housing construction were not assimilated. And this year the 5-month plan for housing construction projects was not fulfilled by 37 contracting organizations, and total assimilation of resources constituted only 32 percent of the annual volume.

The question must evidently be posed thus: The Central Committee and the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must view every instance of nonfulfillment of the plans of housing construction as absence on the part of those who disrupt these plans of due party concern for a rise in our people's well-being and adopt strict measures against such leaders.

The comprehensive plan of a sharp improvement in the 11th 5-Year Plan in the quality of housing construction drawn up by the republic Gosstroy must be implemented in practice. For the construction workers this is, it may be said, task No 1.

Poor supervision is as yet being exercised to ensure that the new residential areas be developed comprehensively, as a result of which completion of the construction of vitally necessary public catering, trade and services sphere facilities is being dragged out in the areas of new construction sites.

Displaying concern for the good of the people also means increasing the production of goods for the people and broadening their assortment. The increase in light industry output constituted 45 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan. This was one of the highest indicators in the country. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the production volume for the Ministry of Light Industry will increase 28.7 percent. Such sectors as the cotton, wool, knitwear, nonwoven materials and so forth will also develop at a preferential pace. Practical steps are being taken for an increase in and renewal of the assortment and the manufacture of high-quality consumer goods.

All organizations and all enterprises, including those of heavy machine building, chemical and others, must display concern to expand the production of consumer goods. We must regard this matter as a most important state task and a socioeconomic and political task.

Such a sphere as trade and consumer services must also pull itself up in the next few years together with the entire Georgian economy.

As you can see, comrades, we still have much, very much to do in all sectors of the economy to ensure that Georgia pulls itself up to the union-average level in the most essential indicators of economic development.

And this only confirms Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words that a great deal of intensive work lies ahead for all of us.

All primary party organizations, raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms, the local soviets, all ministries and departments and all labor collectives must join actively in this work. Only given such partywide, nationwide participation will we be able to formulate a combat, concrete, purposeful action program for the future.

Implementation of the new CPSU Central Committee decree with respect to Georgia, accomplishment of the tasks put forward by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the basic boundaries and the level to which the republic must pull itself up will make it possible to pursue even more consistently the policy of the accelerated economic and social development of the GSSR.

Even now it is perfectly obvious that this new decree will solve the most important, key, problems of the development of the republic's production forces for the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans and for the more distant future. These problems amount to reducing to a minimum the gap between union-average and republic indicators and surpassing the union average in certain parameters of general economic and industrial development.

Implementation of the scheduled measures will make it possible:

first, to increase the intensification of the entire economy, enhance social production efficiency and improve work quality on the basis of the further acceleration of the rate of scientific-technical progress and the refinement of production's technical base.

Achieving this is essential because, as has already been said, in the most important indicators of social production efficiency the republic still lags considerably behind the union average.

This lag constituted roughly 14.3 percent in labor productivity in 1979. A specially noticeable gap formed in this indicator in industry--16.4 percent. Calculations show that, given the achievement of the union-average level of social labor productivity, the republic's production of national income per capita would have constituted in the same year not 90.7 percent but 96.2 percent of the union-average indicator.

Let us take other indicators. The level of the capital-worker ratio in the republic's economy in 1979 constituted only 84.3 percent of the union-average indicator, including 97.3 percent in industry and 67.5 percent in agriculture. In power-worker ratio the republic lags behind the union average by 41.8 percent. Such low indicators of the technical level of production indicate how weak the material-technical base of the republic's economy is and how much more still has to be done for its development. The mistakes and blunders committed in the leadership of the economy in the 1960's and at the start of the 1970's are having their effect. In 1965 capital investments per resident constituted 69.8 percent of the union-average indicator and 70.2 percent in 1970.

But now it is perfectly obvious that the further accelerated development of the republic's economy is inconceivable without the most active enlistment of science. In our day scientific-technical progress is becoming the decisive factor of the upsurge and intensification of economic and social development.

Speaking in Tbilisi, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that the republic's scientists had made many outstanding discoveries. The successes of our science are well known. In many fields they are today on a par with the very best achievements. However, it is essential that we persistently refine and strengthen scientists' ties to practice and introduce the results of their research in production more assertively.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the Georgian Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology, other of our science organizations and the republic Gosplan must occupy the forward edge and front line of the struggle to overcome the republic's lagging behind the union average and make their even more impressive contribution to the achievement of its high rate of scientific-technical and socioeconomic progress. We expect the scientists' concrete assistance in a refinement of the management of the economy, an increase in labor productivity, an improvement in the quality of products and a reduction in their prime costs, in the solution of the fuel-energy problem and so forth. The system of management of science itself and scientific-technical progress has not essentially been perfected here.

It is necessary to enlist the scientists more extensively and actively in implementation of the food program and work on the further upsurge of agriculture. The achievements of the scientific-technical revolution must be introduced directly in managerial activity thanks to the use of computers, economico-mathematical methods and so forth.

Second, the new CPSU Central Committee decree opens possibilities for the further refinement of the sectorial structure of the republic's economy, primarily an increase in the level of its industrial development. And this is also of extreme importance inasmuch as at the present time Georgia accounts for one-fourth less industrial output per resident than the USSR average.

Industry constitutes a considerably smaller proportion of the republic's economic structure than the average for the country. In 1979 USSR industry produced 56.5 percent of the country's national income, but only 49.7 percent in the GSSR. The proportional value of industry's fixed production capital constituted 47.8 percent for the USSR economy as a whole, but 41.2 percent for the GSSR. The proportion of industrial production personnel in the total number of workers and employees constitutes 33 and 22.6 percent respectively.

As a result of implementation of the new CPSU Central Committee decree we should achieve the accelerated development of industry and a sharp increase in its relative significance in the economy's sectorial structure, which will enable the republic to considerably overcome the lagging behind the union average in the summary indicators of economic and social development and help it reach foremost positions in the country. If the proportion of industrial workers in the total number of those employed in material production were raised in the republic to the union average indicator, the production of national income per resident could have constituted for the GSSR 101.1 percent of the all-union level in 1979 compared with the 90.7 percent which was actually achieved.

Third, having reduced the gap between the republic and all-union indicators of economic and social development, we will thereby be able to secure more rapidly an appreciable upsurge in the economy of relatively backward regions, including the mountain and foothill areas. The task of the accelerated economic development of our autonomous formations--the Abkhazskaya ASSR, the Adzharskaya ASSR and the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast--will be successfully accomplished.

For the more plan-oriented development of the economy regionally it is essential to improve the territorial location of production, refine the planning and management of the economy for each region individually and make fuller use of local natural and labor resources.

It is important primarily to commission the national economic projects envisaged for the 11th 5-Year Plan within the set times, which will make it possible to additionally enlist approximately 220,000 persons in social production. This will raise the level of employment of the population to 90.7 percent, which is a pretty good indicator.

It is necessary to build new and expand, modernize and retool operating branches of industrial enterprises in Akhalkalakskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Bolnisskiy, Dmanisskiy, Tetrtskaroykiy, Khuloyskiy, Vanskiy, Tsalkskiy and other rayons and the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast, where we have surplus labor resources.

It is necessary to seriously improve the control of the interseasonal employment of labor resources in agriculture--this being a major resources of ours--and to consistently implement the recommendations for the better use of the labor of women, pensioners and so forth.

We have been set a very important task--making fuller and more rational use of labor resources, which need to be actively enlisted in the accomplishment, as we have said, of key economic tasks.

It is time for the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems in conjunction with the Gosplan, the Central Statistical Administration and the appropriate scientific research institutes and with the participation of the local soviet authorities to embark on the elaboration and introduction of a comprehensive target program of effective control of the processes of the formation and use of labor resources for the republic as a whole and for each of its regions.

Fourth, the enterprises of union jurisdiction, which possess major resources for an increase in the production volume, must play a special part in an increase in the level of the republic's industrial development. It is for this reason that today's CPSU Central Committee decree, as previous party and government decisions in respect of the GSSR, pays such great attention to their development.

It is necessary to rectify the situation which took shape in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, when for the list of these enterprises and organizations in the period 1971-1980, for example, the absolute increase in industrial production constituted only R1,161,000,000 as against the target of R1,537,000,000. The output shortfall for enterprises of union jurisdiction for this period of R376 million was covered by over-fulfillment of the plan by industry under the jurisdiction of the republic Council of Ministers, mainly thanks to the processing of grapes, tea and certain other products.

An insufficiently scrupulous position was evidently adopted here by the Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers, while the Ministry of Chemical Industry, Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and other union ministries failed to fulfill the 5-year plan indicators and did not allocate the capital investments which were necessary for the commissioning of new capacity and also the necessary resources which could have ensured a full load for operating capacity.

The lagging of these enterprises and associations was influenced by the narrow sectorial and narrow departmental approach on the part of a number of union ministries, which at times failed to take account of the requirements of the comprehensive development of the GSSR's production forces and consented to a considerable reduction in the manufacture of industrial output which had been previously coordinated and adopted in the calculations of the USSR Gosplan. This manufacture was reduced by almost R145 million in the 10th 5-Year Plan alone. The situation was made worse by the fact that in the course of the year the plan quotas were sometimes adjusted downward. The original annual plans for industry of union jurisdiction were reduced by R192.4 million in the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The situation has now been largely rectified.

Now, comrades, we have every reason to believe that Georgia has all the necessary conditions not only to overcome the existing lagging and not only to pull itself up to the union average in all indicators of economic and social development but also to reach the foremost positions in the country.

A decisive stage in this overcoming and pulling up is the 11th 5-Year Plan. And an important step in this direction must be taken in 1981--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The year's results are shaped, as you know, from the results of work throughout the year. It is therefore very important how matters are determined here from the start of the year. But the 5-month results of the work of the republic's economy, which we spoke of earlier, show not only strong but also weak aspects. The reduction in the rate of increase in industrial production in the months of this year, for example, is undesirable. In January it constituted 7.4 percent, in the first quarter 5.8 percent and in 5 months 5.2 percent.

The republic's industry has undersupplied output to the tune of R16.3 million, while the rate of increase in industrial production declined by 0.6 points compared with the corresponding period of last year. Some 216 enterprises have experienced a decline in production compared with the level they have actually achieved. A number of enterprises and associations are failing to fulfill the quotas for the manufacture of products in physical terms and for labor productivity growth. The problem of an improvement in product quality remains acute. The task is to raise the proportion of products with the Symbol of Quality to 17 percent.

The state of affairs in capital construction is causing serious concern. Fixed capital of a total of R155 million was commissioned in the 5 months, which is only 10 percent of the annual volume. The plan for construction and installation work was not fulfilled. The leaders of all the construction organizations and departments, primarily of the ministries of construction and rural construction--Comrades V. T. Gogoladze and I. A. Kharatishvili--and the party committees locally must adopt the most urgent and most radical measures to put an end to the lagging which has developed. The targets for each construction project must be unconditionally fulfilled.

It should be mentioned that the republic Council of Ministers, Comrade Z. A. Pataridze, other comrades and Glavsnab workers have done a great deal of work to provide our construction sites with all essential material resources. As many leaders admit, neither last year nor the year before last was there such provision here as now. So it is evidently chiefly up to you, comrade construction workers and clients.

Current agricultural operations, on which the fate of the harvest of the first year of the 5-year plan largely depends, demand particular attention. We have found ourselves confronted by serious difficulties in tea growing owing to complications in climatic conditions. The sowing of spring crops has not been completed in a number of areas. Despite certain positive features, which we mentioned earlier, a relatively strained situation is taking shape in animal husbandry as a whole. The state of affairs in fruit growing and fodder production is causing concern.

The general contours of fulfillment of the half-year plan, with which we must cope successfully in all the main socioeconomic indicators at all costs, can be traced in the results of the 5 months as a whole.

As we have already said, the year's results depend on the results of the 6 months, and on the results of this year depends the fate of the whole 5-year plan, which must be an important landmark in realization of the comprehensive program of surmounting the republic's known lagging behind the union average in the main summary indicators of economic and social development.

III

Comrades, now, when the main line and the main decisive direction in which we must concentrate our efforts have been formulated, it is particularly important to direct along this channel all organizational-party, ideological and party-political work. This work must be fully and entirely subordinated to the tasks which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev set the republic party organization during the jubilee celebrations and which ensue from the requirements of the new CPSU Central Committee decree on the GSSR.

We have to sharply increase party influence in all walks of life and, primarily, enhance the standard of party leadership of economic building.

Leonid Ilich emphasized at the 26th party congress that the solution of the problems confronting us and the use of the potential at our disposal largely depend on the standard of leadership of the economy and the level of planning and management. And here, in Tbilisi, he observed that under current conditions the task of a refinement in the management of all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex was becoming increasingly urgent and that certain experience in this plane had been accumulated in a number of regions of our republic.

The comrades evidently recall that at its Ninth Plenum (1978) the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee attempted to substantiate experiments being conducted in the republic to refine the methods of management of agriculture, including the Abashskiy experiment on management of sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex at the rayon level, the creation of an agrarian-industrial-trade association, the transition to a new system of the procurement of agricultural products and certain others.

In this time the Abashskiy method has spread to a further 14 rayons. The newly created enterprises are taking confident strides. A conference was held recently in Abashskiy Rayon whose results indicate convincingly that the rayon production associations are becoming, as we intended, sole proprietors on the land. The raykoms and gorkoms now possess skilled management links and reliable assistants in the solution of the complex problems of agricultural production.

Today, with regard for the wide-ranging exchange of opinions at the conference, the following conclusions may be drawn:

First, the accumulated experience will enable us to switch a further 30 rayons to the new management system by the end of the year, that is, essentially all the republic's rayons, with the exception of the mountain and economically weak rayons.

Second, our Ministry of Agriculture must, analogously to its partners, switch to cost accounting, without as yet making serious structural changes.

Third, an acute need is emerging for the coordination of the activity of the ministries and departments which are a part of the agrarian-industrial complex. We believe that it would be correct to create a special commission in the republic Council of Ministers headed by a deputy chairman, assigning it a small staff from the corresponding ministries and departments. The commission should obviously include the first deputy chairman of the republic Gosplan dealing with the basic sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex, the ministers of rural industry, forestry, fruit and vegetable industry, land reclamation and water resources, procurement, rural construction and food industry, the chairman of the Gruzgoskomselkhoztekhnika, the chiefs of the Chay-Gruziya and Samtrest associations, the chief of the Glavgruzvodstroy and certain other leaders.

Fourth, for the highly skilled solution of all questions connected with management of the agrarian-industrial complex the time has come to formulate a special comprehensive target program whose compilation should be entrusted to our State Committee for Science and Technology.

We must perform all this work more boldly, energetically and persistently.

We have been set the task of making skillful use of local resources. The climatic and other singularities of this zone are best considered and crop selection is correctly determined locally.

It is recalled that it is not so long ago that the very word "experiment" gave rise to a sense of guardedness in certain workers. Yet now, in L. I. Brezhnev's words, the country is taking an attentive look at our experiments, and he called on us to perfect and develop this work. This is great trust and great responsibility.

The particular significance of the experiments which are being conducted lies, we believe, in the fact that they are geared to an improvement in the management of various elements of the economy territorially.

The intensive development in recent years in the republic of regional forms of management is based on a rise in the standard of the organizing and political work of the party organs locally and their increased authority and professional competence. The task now is to find the most efficient paths, mechanism and methods of the optimum combination of sectorial and regional forms of management and planning.

We are now planning to conduct an experiment in Poti on the comprehensive management of the entire economy in this region. The main purpose of this experiment is to ensure in the solution of questions of planning and management the most expedient, optimum combination of territorial-regional and sectorial interests.

All-state tasks are, naturally, of paramount importance here. In the process of the experiment we will attempt to find ways to eliminate the shortcomings which to this extent or the other are objectively inherent in the centralization of management and will operate such as not to impede local initiative but to encourage it.

In further developing the idea of the territorial aspect of management and enhancing the standard of party leadership of the economy we have to mention the problem of the further equalization of the level of socioeconomic development of the republic's regions. Their role and significance are growing constantly.

Nevertheless, this is still a relatively acute problem for us. Thus in industry in the 10th 5-Year Plan, given an increase in production of 41 percent for the republic as a whole and of 26.9 percent in labor productivity, these indicators constituted 32.2 and 21.5 percent respectively in Adzhariya and 22.2 and 15.8 percent in the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast.

For the purpose of a further increase in party influence on the process of the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the regions the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has adopted over 30 decrees in recent years covering more than 40 regions, cities and rayons, particularly for the Abkhazskaya ASSR, the mountain rayons of the Adzharskaya ASSR, the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast, the cities of Batumi,

Tkvarcheli and Zugdidi and Alkhalkalakskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Kazbegskiy, Karel'skiy, Onskiy and other rayons, including almost all the mountain rayons.

Pulling up the economy of all rayons and regions to the republic average is a task of tremendous political and state importance.

Big prospects are opened by the further intensification of party influence on the formation of the main socioeconomic indicators. We have achieved a good deal, having monitored 17 such parameters on the scale of the entire republic. The sphere of influence has now extended even further and covers 36 indicators, including indicators of sociopolitical development.

But considerable concern is being caused by the fact that analogous work in the ministries and departments and at the rayon and city level is frequently being performed formally and that the special commissions responsible for each indicator are often insufficiently aware of the concrete situation, which, of course, reduces the efficiency and lessens the flexibility of the entire system. It is necessary to improve the work fundamentally and embrace not only all areas and regions but also individual large-scale economic subdivisions with it. The party committees must operate more purposefully and with more concern and initiative here.

A few words about the work groups set up at the 26th Georgian CP Congress. In the pre-congress period and during the congress itself they completely justified themselves. And, as you recall, we entrusted the leaders of the work groups with taking our problems even further, putting into practice the valuable recommendations formulated by the delegates. Nevertheless, it has to be frankly acknowledged that we are not yet making the best use of this lever of control, and this represents big potential.

L. I. Brezhnev mentioned the need for strict observance of the Leninist work style of all party, state and management authorities, the critical evaluation of the results of their activity, a solicitous and attentive attitude toward people and the bold promotion to management positions of the most capable people who possess a feeling for what is new. He then demanded that every communist, whatever position he held, have a profound grasp of the meaning of party decisions and implement them consistently and precisely in all spheres of economic, social and ideological life. Having checked out how all these requirements were being implemented, the Central Committee reflected all the shortcomings in the decree on the Tbilisi Gorkom.

As has been mentioned, the republic party organization drew the correct conclusions from this criticism. A scrupulous and uncompromising struggle was initiated against negative phenomena, for the strengthening of party and state discipline and for correct personnel policy. And, it was said, as a conclusion: Much has been done to establish positive processes in the republic's economic and social life.

L. I. Brezhnev paid great attention during his previous visits to our republic to questions of an improvement in the moral-political atmosphere and an intensification of the struggle against vestiges of the past and for strict observance of the laws, the strengthening of socialist ownership and an honest, conscientious attitude toward work. And, as you know, these were the fundamental issues in the decree on the Tbilisi Gorkom.

And when now, at our jubilee festivities, our efforts in implementation of personnel policy and in the struggle against negative phenomena were evaluated positively, we interpreted this primarily as a result of the fact that the Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally strive scrupulously for the unity of word and deed and infinitely value the authority of each instruction and each decision.

We must guard the authority of our own decisions just as scrupulously and exactly, organize strict, iron control over their implementation and create all the necessary conditions for their fulfillment.

In the course of the decade which has elapsed since the decree on the Tbilisi Gorkom was adopted the republic party organization has accumulated considerable experience of work to organize supervision and the verification of performance. Nevertheless we sometimes forget that the authority of decisions is not only an organizational but also a political question and that it is a question of the prestige of party, state and other executive authorities and trust in them on the part of the broad working people's masses and the entire population.

A formal attitude toward decisions adopted earlier has not yet been entirely overcome in the Georgian CP Central Committee machinery itself. This is attested if only by the following fact: Almost 20 percent of the decrees of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau put under supervision last year were not implemented within the prescribed time.

Yet not so long ago the republic Council of Ministers submitted a memorandum to the Georgian CP Central Committee which reported complete fulfillment of the decree on liquidation of the consequences of the earthquake in Dmanisskiy Rayon. But a check of the actual state of affairs showed that although the Council of Ministers, a special commission, the Council of Ministers chairman and his deputy and other comrades had done a great deal to fulfill this decision, a number of its clauses remained unimplemented. And they concern spheres which are vitally important for the population, furthermore. What opinion will people have of the authority of such an allegedly fulfilled decree?

This is why, comrades, I stress that it is primarily essential that we bring model order to bear in the machinery of the Central Committee, Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, ministries and other executive bodies and then demand the same attitude toward matters of the lower organizations.

Let us say frankly that in wishing to bring people as many benefits as possible, many of us, including Bureau members, sometimes fail to take account of actual possibilities. After all, each of our decrees and each decision concerning any area and any region must be impressive and specific and substantiated to the utmost. And each decision must be underpinned materially. Otherwise, how could we speak of the authority of decisions after this?!

This is why we emphasize once again that each decision must be carefully thought out and then executed with the utmost precision. This is the basis of its efficacy and high authority.

And it is very important that each of our decisions be truly the result of collective work and be formulated by the collective efforts of all party members. This is how our present plenum was prepared.

A few words about the local elements of our party organization. This question will evidently be the subject of discussion of a special Central Committee plenum. However, I would like to draw the attention of this plenum's participants to a number of points.

Thus we have yet to achieve the primary party organizations' active influence on implementation of the decrees of the directive authorities in the sphere of a refinement of the operational mechanism. Of the 138 enterprises which it was planned to transfer to the new system of planning and economic incentive, 21 have not fulfilled this requirement. The reasons are the inertia, sluggishness and unconcern of the leadership. At the same time the primary party organizations have removed themselves entirely from this important state matter. Yet the level of an enterprise's economic activity is also essentially the visiting card of its party organization and an indicator of its maturity.

Socialist competition, which turns any work into creativity, is increasingly becoming a powerful lever in this work. We have spoken of the need to encourage local initiative, and this means that the foundation of any useful initiative should be laid directly at the work place. And here also a decisive role belongs, together with the unions and the Komsomol, to the primary party organizations.

Take the initiative of the collective of the Tbilisi Dimitrov Aviation Plant "Each Enterprise Among the Best in the Republic, in the Sector and in the Country!" which is directly connected with overcoming the republic's lagging behind the union average. The development of clear-cut practical measures in this field enabled the plant collective with the help of the union ministry to revise the items of the 11th 5-Year Plan and to double the production growth rate compared with that planned earlier, increase that of labor productivity by a factor of 1.5 and raise the increase in production thanks to labor productivity growth to 84 percent.

Such an approach is extremely necessary to us now. And it is gratifying that the aviation builders' initiative has been supported by the collectives of the Ministry of Light Industry's Bakhtrioni garment Production Association and the Kutaisi small tractor plant, to which material carried in the press testifies. Nevertheless, many of the republic's other enterprises are hanging back for something or other and not supporting this valuable initiative, although the Central Committee recently approved it. Our ministries, sectorial trade union committees and the commissions for leadership of socialist competition in the rayons and cities are not performing purposeful work to disseminate it.

We also attach importance to the party's primary elements in work on the utmost galvanization of the struggle against losses and the conversion of this struggle into a form of the masses' participation in running the affairs of society. Remembering that it is not fortuitous that our economy is called national, we are called on to develop a truly nationwide struggle against half-heartedness and slackness and for a rational attitude toward national wealth and the use of each state kopeck and to close off all channels of losses. The primary party organizations must pay more attention to the various social forms of unification of the working people, direct the permanent production conferences toward the struggle against losses and take this aspect into consideration during the conclusion of collective contracts. Who if not we ourselves should display concern for the preservation of our common property and our social wealth and benefits!

All the questions and all the problems touched on by L. I. Brezhnev in the speeches at our jubilee festivities and all his advice and instructions orient us toward more intensive work with the personnel.

It was noted in a conversation with the republic's leaders that good cadres have matured here and that we have succeeded in overcoming the deviations from the party's cadre policy and from the standards of party life and the principles of party leadership which occurred in the past. It was acknowledged as being correct that the Georgian CP Central Committee is persistently increasing exactingness toward leading personnel, reinforcing party and state discipline and waging an uncompromising struggle against various negative phenomena. As has been said, the CPSU Central Committee knows of and evaluates highly our work in this direction.

Yes, we have much that is positive in implementation of cadre policy, and, as you can see, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted and commented on it. But at the same time all his observations and the entire criticism which he leveled at us should be regarded primarily as a serious reproach to our cadres and many of our leaders, including the leadership of the republic. Indeed, we frequently still lack a state approach to matters, still hold people insufficiently to account and, on the other hand, encourage them insufficiently and still make many various miscalculations.

It is necessary to study more specifically and in greater depth the creation of a full-fledged executive personnel reserve. We also connect directly with this problem the successful solution of such an important question as the promotion of personnel with regard for the multinational population of our republic. The considerable changes that have occurred in this field in recent years merited a high evaluation. But at the same time it was pointed out to us that this policy must be continued with even greater persistence in accordance with the requirements of the 26th party congress.

It is important to increase exactingness toward leading cadres and their personal responsibility and hold them more strictly to account. It is essential to wage an uncompromising struggle even more persistently against a variety of negative phenomena and deviations from the standards of party life and the principles of party leadership.

The recently uncovered instances of bribe-taking and extortion to which Aniaishvili, former minister of finance of the republic, and Zautashvili, former deputy minister of construction, were party testifies to the highest vigilance which is needed here. These people, enveloped in trust and authority, were nevertheless insincere before the party and the people and proved to be criminals.

And although the deceived trust was very bitter and painful for us, we were not afraid to expose their moral hypocrisy. We will continue not to tolerate in our ranks people who compromise in the eyes of the working people the prestige of state power and flout the shining principles to which we are devoted and which we will implement to the end.

L. I. Brezhnev's speeches show how attentively the party Central Committee is following the recuperation of the moral-psychological climate in the republic. "It is necessary to continue to display concern to ensure that the moral atmosphere in Georgia be as pure as your mountain air," L. I. Brezhnev said. And this corresponds fully to our aspirations and our tasks.

Recently not only have we not eased up on the struggle against negative phenomena but, on the contrary, have imparted to it a more consistent, purposeful and systemic nature, we believe. We have begun to coordinate better the work of the party, state, administrative and other authorities with the efforts of the entire public. The recent jubilee was most indicative in this respect. We should ponder this fact: In the 4 days of festivities in Tbilisi with its 1 million people only three minor infringements of the law were recorded. And mainly because the people themselves prevented antisocial elements from darkening the all-people holiday.

Nevertheless, shortcomings remain. The struggle against parasitism remains urgent. We must remember that this problem has not only a legal but also a broad social aspect and influences the solution of questions of the rational use of labor resources which we spoke of earlier.

Unfortunately, organizational-party work does not always skillfully apply such an important instrument as public opinion. We recall the impressive resonance at the congress of our party organization caused by the letter of Tamara Andreyevna Kupiniya, a celebrated person of our republic. Everyone then, I recall, applauded stormily. But subsequently this document has not enjoyed the proper response either in the primary party organizations or in the party committees or, in my opinion, in Zugdidskiy Rayon itself. Yet Tamara Andreyevna's letter, which is full of the most sincere feelings and the most genuine concern for social well-being, could be a splendid foundation for a great deal of educational work.

It is necessary to provide ideological support for the fulfillment of each clause of the socioeconomic program formulated by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his speeches in Tbilisi, and this support should be of a maximally specific and purposeful nature. The editorial offices of newspapers and journals headed by our leading publications--the newspapers KOMMUNIST and ZARYA VOSTOKA--the collectives of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the GRUZINFORM and other mass information organs have a special role in all this work.

It is now essential that we channel all our work on the formation of the new man--the worthy builder of communism--the inculcation of ideological conviction and the propaganda of Marxist-Leninist teaching toward the even greater establishment of the Soviet way of life, the formation of socialist social relationships and the undeviating observance of ideological-moral standards.

The new socialist traditions and rites and public holidays, which are winning ever increasing recognition among the broadest circles of the public, have an important role in an improvement in international education. You will surely agree with me when I say

that in the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia there were manifested, but on a new foundation and of a new quality, the most characteristic features of the splendid Tbilisob and other festivals and their spirit, their general mood and their truly international character and an atmosphere of friendship and people's fraternity.

The chronicle of the friendship and fraternity of the Russian and Georgian peoples goes back to the depth of the ages. A most illustrious landmark in this chronicle--the 200th anniversary of Georgia's linkage with Russia--is approaching.

Speaking of this portentous date, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev observed: Our forefathers made the correct choice 200 years ago. Fine words. Splendidly put. Today we also declare to the whole world: Our forefathers could not have made a better choice!

Georgia's voluntary connection with Russia and the friendship with the great Russian people which had deepened over the ages also played their salutary part when Georgia was for centuries subjected to invasions by foreign conquerors, who devastated the country, and generations of our ancestors, as was evocatively said, proved as solid as the rocks of the Caucasus. Georgia had a difficult historical destiny, but thanks to the indestructible friendship with the people of great Rus and her assistance, fraternal and disinterested, our forefathers defended their independence and created and preserved, as has been mentioned, their distinctive and, in many respects, unique national culture.

And now we can all see how in 6 socialist decades the friendly ties which joined the Russian and Georgian peoples have grown and become far stronger. This is, as Leonid Ilich observed, the historical mission of socialism--bringing the peoples closer together and linking them and establishing concord and peace between them.

Questions connected with an explanation of the current international situation, to which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev paid great attention in his speech at the ceremonial session in Tbilisi, should occupy a large place in all our ideological work. This profound and strikingly cogent speech reveals the new, precisely reasoned prospects of the relaxation of international tension. It resounded as a call for a serious, political dialogue and for the removal of tension in the world's "flashpoints."

The extensive response of the international community to L. I. Brezhnev's speeches in Tbilisi and subsequently in Moscow show that negotiation is the sole sound path and that force as a factor of international relations is suicidal. This is why, as was noted, reliance on military force is a policy of a renunciation of commonsense.

Millions of people in the West European countries, where a mass movement against the development of new American missiles has spread, share the conviction of the leader of our party and state that the question of limiting and even reducing nuclear armaments on the European Continent on the basis of observance of the principle of equilibrium and a balance of forces can and needs to be settled by way of negotiation. The peoples demand of their governments a positive response to the Soviet peace initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress and the speediest start on talks with the USSR on problems of curbing the arms race.

The Soviet proposal concerning the convening of an international conference on a settlement of the Near East problem on a just and realistic basis has encountered a broad response and warm support. While U.S. leaders are openly stating that their goal is to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries, our country is firmly and consistently striving for an easing of the dangerous tension of the international situation which has come about through the fault of U.S. imperialist circles and advocates the settlement of all acute problems of the present day by way of negotiation. L. I. Brezhnev's speech in Tbilisi is convincing testimony to this.

The peace initiatives put forward by L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress acquire increasingly great urgency in connection with the fact that the policy of aggressive imperialist circles is leading to a considerable growth in international tension and an intensification of the arms race. For this reason Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the festivities in Tbilisi is a new stage in the development of international relations and calls for a serious political dialogue between East and West on the basic problems of war and peace.

"Peace based on mutual deterrence is not attractive to us," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized. "We prefer a peace in which the levels of armaments become lower and lower and the scale and quality of cooperation in all spheres grow and improve."

From the Georgian capital--Tbilisi--there again resounded an appeal for commonsense in international relations and for a renunciation of reliance on military force. And let there serve as a serious warning to those who are provoking armed conflicts in the Near East, that is, a region which, as was emphasized, is really close to our republic and, indeed, to our entire country, the words which it quoted from the great Rustaveli: "Do not take pride, people, in force! Reject the foolish pastime!.... For it only takes a small spark to burn down a big oak forest!"

The darker the clouds on the international horizon and the more worrisome the international situation, which is being deliberately exacerbated by the actions of the U.S. administration and its NATO accomplices, become, with the greater hope and attention do the peoples, who long for peace, listen to the voice of our country. True to the principles of Lenin's peace-loving foreign policy, the Soviet Union consistently advocates peace and detente and the removal of the hotbeds of the danger of the outbreak of a new war. This point was corroborated yet again in Tbilisi.

Implementation of the set of measures newly proposed by the USSR will serve to strengthen peace and improve the international atmosphere.

Creativity and peace are inseparably interconnected. In order for us to implement the far-reaching plans we have outlined peace is as necessary to us as air. In putting forward the peace program for the 1980's, the party of communists is fully resolved to do everything to preserve clear skies above our world, so that people may live in a just world, in a world of labor, in a world where a person greets the next day of his life with hope and faith.

The problem of war and peace is not resolved by good wishes. It is necessary to struggle and to conquer for peace! That is why our party and our state do not for a single day lose sight of the questions of strengthening the country's defense might and its Armed Forces.

On guard of Soviet people's peaceful labor and the security of our great motherland's southern borders stand the soldiers of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military and Red Banner Transcaucasus Border Districts. There has been an improvement in their supply, as of all the USSR Armed Forces, of modern arms and combat equipment, and the quality of the combat training and ideological conditioning of the personnel has increased. And we are pleased at this.

The exacerbation of the struggle in the international arena demands not only a strengthening of our country's defense capability but also a galvanization of our entire educational and ideological work, primarily the military-patriotic education of the working people, the training of young people for service in the ranks of the Soviet Army and an improvement in the work with predraftees.

The Soviet Army is a good school of education. Here the young men acquire technical and vocational knowledge and political training. Here they attend the great school of life and the school of endurance and discipline.

Incidentally, many people can learn discipline, coolness, performance efficiency and a sense of high responsibility from our illustrious military. This was strikingly manifested in the soldiers' very impressive salute at the ceremonial session in Tbilisi, during the parade of troops of the Tbilisi Garrison and during the exemplary performance of all the military rituals in connection with the celebration of Georgia's 60th anniversary.

We, comrades, must always remember Lenin's proposition that the main components of our state's defense might lie in the dialectical unity of economic, scientific-technical, moral-political and military potential.

TURKMEN NEWSPAPER DISCUSSES ATHEIST EDUCATION

PM141027 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 3 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Working People's Atheist Education"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress devoted tremendous attention to the problems of ideological and political and education work among the working people and defined them as the party's most important tasks at the present stage of communist building. The congress elaborated important measures for the consolidation of the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life and the formation of the new face of Soviet man. A firm material foundation has been laid for successfully resolving this task: Soviet people's living and working conditions are improving with every passing day and the people's well-being is growing. Health care and public education have been raised to a new level. The recent Fifth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, was a very graphic example of the paternal concern of the party and the Soviet state for the working people's well-being.

The spiritual life of our people is becoming increasingly rich and diverse, multinational socialist culture is developing, and people are forming firm political convictions. The Soviet man today is an example of high awareness, profound patriotism and moral purity.

But this in no way means that all the problems of ideological education in our country have been resolved. The CPSU Central Committee report delivered at the party congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev draws attention to the intensification of ideological and educational work and notes that the conditions under which it is now being performed have changed considerably. The socioeconomic tasks which our people have to resolve in the new 5-year period have become more complex. The Soviet person has changed. On the other hand, the activeness of the class enemy's propaganda media has increased and his attempts to exert a corrupting influence on Soviet people's awareness have been stepped up. "We are faced," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev says, "with a great deal of work to improve the socialist way of life and eradicate everything hindering the formation of the new man."

And religious vestiges are one of the causes preventing this. In our republic too a certain section of the population, albeit a tiny one, is still under the influence of religion and various superstitions and performs rites alien to our time and social system. Small yet extraordinarily harmful groups of sectarians are operating, sometimes harming people's health and leading them away from a worthwhile, full life into the world of superstitions and estrangement from public and cultural life.

The bearers of religious ideology frequently cultivate what they allege are popular customs but are in reality feudal-landowner vestiges and propagandize ignorance, sorcery and the worship of nonexistent "holy places" which they have sometimes invented themselves. It is precisely religion which supports and cultivates medieval customs which are harmful and humiliating to human dignity, like bride money, kaytarma [retention of a bride by her parents until the payment of the bride money] and others making out that they are popular traditions.

Frequently various unscrupulous, ignorant people pretend to be priests, exploiting some people's religiousness and their loyalty to old customs and declaring themselves to be ishans [leaders of muslim mystical communities], mullahs and preachers they shamelessly fleece believers and preach the most reactionary customs, again making out that they are popular customs. Of course, a merciless struggle must be waged against such smart dealers, and parasites must be exposed.

But, of course, the main thing is not to be found here, and such instances are exceptional in our reality. The main thing is to help that section of the population loyal to religious teachings to rid itself of prejudices and illusions and to form in them a materialist world outlook and firm atheist convictions. This is a crucial and urgent task for party, Komsomol, trade union and other public organizations, propaganda workers and cultural and enlightenment workers. A clear, specific path for resolving this task was indicated in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work", which the 26th CPSU Congress described as a long-term document. And that means that the party's instructions on the working people's atheist education must be adopted by the entire large army of ideological workers.

All this presupposes assertive, active daily work on atheist education, the propagandization of a materialist world outlook a struggle against prejudices superstition and obscurantism. We cannot tolerate formalism, red tape and primitivism in this great and important matter.

Success cannot and must not be determined by the number of lectures read and talks held, by reports on the introduction of particular new rituals. It is determined by practical results. There is a large amount of work to do. The facts attest that bride money is still alive in the republic, albeit in a concealed form, religious rites are frequently performed at funerals and weddings and at the birth of a child, so-called "holy places" are visited, and so forth. For instance, at the recent seminar-conference of ideological workers instances of this sort were cited for Maryyskaya, Krasnovodskaya and Tashauzskaya Oblasts. Unfortunately, such negative phenomena do not always receive a proper assessment from party organizations. Moreover, some communists tolerate the fact that religious rites are practiced and harmful customs observed in their families. Many representatives of the rural intelligentsia have also failed to find their place in the propagandization of atheist knowledge.

At the same time in some of the republic's rayons--Chadrzhouskiy, Takhtinskiy and others--experience of the atheistic education of working people and the introduction of new rites and customs has been accumulated. Good traditions like hospitality, respect for older people, the collective celebration of family events by the entire village and so forth are carefully preserved and enriched here. This experience must be used everywhere. It is essential to support extensively everything good accumulated among the people over the centuries and to combat resolutely what is old and obsolete.

Scientific-atheist knowledge must be propagandized convincingly. Every lecture and talk on these topics must be graphic, acute and fact-filled.

Party organizations, the Znaniye society and the House of Scientific Atheism recently created in Ashkhabad are designed to play a large part in organizing atheist propaganda. It is important that this work should be purposeful and should acquire the necessary scope. It is essential to increase the lecturer and propaganda worker aktiv and to enlist the rural intelligentsia and primarily the large detachment of teachers and medical workers in the propagandization of atheist knowledge.

Skillful, efficient, daily propagandization of atheist knowledge and the formation of a materialist world outlook in working people will be a great and important contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the further improvement of ideological work.

KUNAYEV TOUR OF URALSKAYA OBLAST REPORTED

PM140848 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Among Uralskaya Oblast Working People"]

[Text] The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh CP Congress are being implemented increasingly actively, and reserves for the further intensification of production and the improvement of work efficiency and quality are being sought and employed at industrial enterprises, construction sites, sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Uralskaya Oblast, as they are throughout the republic as a whole.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, has acquainted himself with the state of affairs in the oblast. In Uralsk he visited a number of major housing, cultural and consumer service projects under construction, inquired about the progress of the city's development and provision with amenities in accordance with the master plan and visiting the memorial complex consecrated to the heroes of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars.

A meeting took place between Comrade D.A. Kunayev and members of the Kazakh CP Obkom Bureau, leaders of oblast organizations and other party, soviet and economic workers.

M.B. Iskanov, first secretary of the Uralskiy Kazakh Obkom, reported on the oblast party organization's work in fulfilling the targets for the year and the 5-year plan.

In the talk which took place Comrade D.A. Kunayev drew the attention of the oblast's party, soviet and economic organs to the need, in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the advice and instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to considerably improve the standard of organizational and mass political activity in every collective and every sector in order to mobilize the communists and all working people to implement the targets for the development of industry, capital construction, agriculture and other economic sectors. Under this year's complex weather conditions for the Uralsk area, he stressed, everything must be done to harvest the grain and other crops within tight deadlines and without losses and to stockpile as much fodder as possible for livestock, increase the sale of agricultural produce to the state and supply the sovkhozes and kolkhozes with seeds.

There must be even more persistent and enterprising work to accelerate and improve the quality of the development of cities, settlements and villages and concern must be stepped up for the satisfaction of the population's growing material and cultural requirements.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on his trip by M.B. Iskanov, first secretary of the Kazakh Obkom, and V.I. Podyablonskiy, chairman of the oblispolkom.

BRIEFS

COLLECTION OF THEORETICAL ARTICLES--"The Great October and the International Communist Movement" is the title of a collection of articles which has been brought out by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House under the editorship of Professor Zagladin. The book includes articles by leading figures in the communist and workers' parties of the countries of the socialist community, capitalist states and countries liberated from the colonial (?yoke). They examine a whole range of important topical theoretical problems of the contemporary world revolutionary process and reveal the thinking of bourgeois ideologists. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Jul 81 LD]

ROMANOV ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON WORK TO SAVE FUEL

PM141305 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Conference in Smolnyy"]

[Text] Fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, party organizations are allotting an important place in their practical work to the problems of accelerating the development and increasing the efficiency of the country's fuel and energy complex. In the implementation of these tasks a special role belongs to Leningrad's science and industry.

Yesterday questions connected with implementing the targeted comprehensive work program for the Leningrad City and Leningradskaya Oblast' enterprises and organizations formulated for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the period through 1990 and with ensuring the more rational utilization of energy resources were examined in the Smolnyy.

It was noted that the common aim of the Leningrad power machine builders is to ensure the further growth of unit capacities and higher quality and reliability in equipment produced for thermal and especially for nuclear power stations and to increase in every possible way the production of this output.

Great attention was devoted to the tasks of increasing the reliability, stability and economy of Leningrad's power supplies and reducing the expenditure of heat, fuel and power. There must be strict monitoring of the fulfillment of the planned measures to save fuel and energy resources, including secondary resources, and the measures to prepare for work in the fall-winter period. Careful accounting of the consumption of all forms of energy for municipal and industrial purposes must be organized.

Progress in building structures to protect Leningrad from flooding was also examined.

Taking part in the discussion of these issues were: G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom; P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification; Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom; L.M. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom; A.P. Dumachev, secretary of the obkom; A.S. Fateyev, secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom; and leaders of a number of the city's enterprises.

ADDITIONAL SYNTHETIC FUEL RESEARCH URGED

PM141058 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 30 June carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "Pending Experiment" by Academician A. Sheyndlin. The article stresses the need to develop the production of "synthetic liquid fuels" from coal and outlines three avenues of research being pursued in the USSR: gasification of coal, hydrogenation of coal, and pyrolysis. Sheyndlin urges more research "without delay" into all three possibilities to determine the best method.

NOVIKOV CALLS FOR MODERN CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

PM140955 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 30 June in its Morning Edition carries on page 2 a 2,200-word article by I. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, under the headline "Modern Designs for Construction Sites." Pegged to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for the Further Improvement of Design Estimates," the article states that "as a whole design so far still does not fully accord with the requirements of the developing national economy" and that "designs must make use of the latest achievements of science and technology and the best domestic and foreign experience. Novikov goes on to outline the USSR Gosstroy's role in resolving questions of "standardized design, which is of great significance for the timely provision of construction sites with design estimates and for the industrialization of construction" and for improving design work in general. Finally, he notes the need to improve standardized designs for apartment blocks while considering the need for variations to accommodate differences in climate and national features.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 14 JUL

LD150338 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Work in the grainfields of Turkmenia has ended; winter grains produced a good yield this year. Corn is being sown for silage on harvested fields totaling almost 10,000 hectares. About 250,000 tons of hay have been laid in. (0000 GMT)

All Volgogradskaya Oblast rayons have begun harvesting. In Omskaya Oblast 500,000 tons of high quality hay have been laid in; this is half of the planned task. (0204 GMT)

Grain and pulse crops have been reaped on over a quarter of their area in the Ukraine. Threshing straight after reaping has already produced about 3.5 million tons of grain. Stravopolskiy Kray machine operators have reaped 1.5 million hectares, which is three quarters of the grain area. In difficult weather conditions with rain almost everywhere they are maintaining high rates. Rostovskaya Oblast has procured over 300,000 tons of wheat. In the Don area grain has been reaped on 1.8 million hectares, which is almost two thirds of the grain area. (0400 GMT)

Uzbekistan has laid in over 4.5 million tons of fodder, which is two thirds of the plan. (0600 GMT)

The first batch of new harvest grain has reached the elevators in the central zone of the Ukraine from the farms of Poltavskaya and Cherkasskaya Oblasts. Up to 1.2 million tons, 20 percent more than last year, can be taken into state enterprises in a day. (0900 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast more than 250,000 tons of hay and 10,000 tons of grass meal have been laid in. (1000 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast mass harvesting of grain has started on more than 4 million hectares. In Orlovskaya Oblast mass harvesting of rye has begun in the southeastern rayons. (1100 GMT)

RSFSR KOLKHOZ COUNCIL DISCUSSES FODDER PROCUREMENT

PM141401 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Jul 81 p 2

[Report by Ye. Petrakov: "All-Russian Kolkhoz Council"]

[Text] Yesterday's routine All-Russian Kolkhoz Council session in Moscow examined the question of the work of kolkhoz councils and agricultural organs in Kaluzhskaya and Belgorodskaya Oblasts to fulfill the comprehensive program for fodder production. It was noted that kolkhoz fodder production is being placed on a sector footing: shops, detachments and teams specializing in growing and procuring fodder crops are being set up. The standard of farming is improving, as are the structure of the crops and the productivity of fodder land. The material and technical base of fodder procurement, processing and storage is strengthening. At the same time, the session noted, fodder production on farms in Kaluzhskaya and Belgorodskaya Oblasts is well short of livestock raising requirements. Fodder procurement plans are not being fulfilled, hay production remains variable and gross harvests of fodder root crops are falling. Kolkhoz soviets and boards in Kaluzhskaya and Belgorodskaya Oblasts were ordered to take extra measures immediately in order to eliminate the shortcomings and ensure adequate procurements of good-quality fodder in 1981 and in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Plans for increasing the production of forage crops were outlined.

The All-Russian Kolkhoz Council analyzed the work of Kurganskaya Oblast Kolkhoz Councils and agricultural organs on strengthening the economies of laggard kolkhozes and examined other matters. The All-Russian Kolkhoz Council sections also met.